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Nazis Starting Offensive Against Crimea; Savage Fighting Around Leningrad

London, Sept. 25.

GERMANY, with a force which may be anything up to four divisions, or 70,000 men, is believed to be developing an attack on the Crimea, it is authoritatively stated here. The Germans are attempting to drive across the isthmus, which has a very narrow neck, and unless the entry is captured they are hardly likely to use more than the four divisions which are now attacking.

They may develop a second attack further to the east of the isthmus, where there is an extremely narrow space which could be fairly easily bridged. The attack is based on the east side of the Dnieper River.

In the central sector of the front, the Russians are making numerous local counter-attacks, and the Germans are still silent on operations in this sector.

Momentary German Success

Savage fighting is reported around Leningrad, and Moscow Radio states that German armoured columns yesterday penetrated the south-west sector of the city's defences. The thrust was met by a Russian counter-attack, and after a few hours of furious fighting, the enemy was pushed back to his original position after suffering big losses in men and material.

The Germans report hand-to-hand fighting east of Kiev, and Berlin Radio makes big territorial claims in the Ukraine. The Nazi High Command speaks of the quelling of desperate attempts by the remaining Russian troops in the Kiev pocket to rejoin Marshal Budenny's main forces.

Heavy shelling and bombing of Odessa is reported. Enemy re-inforcements are said to be coming up to the city, resulting in increased activity.

German attacks in the Murmansk area, and elsewhere on the Finnish front have been held up.

The Soviet mid-day communique announced: "During the night of September 24 our troops engaged the enemy along the whole front."

On Monday, it is stated, Russian aircraft operating in the German rear succeeded in blowing up a big bridge on one of the main German supply-lines. The arches of the bridge crashed into the river below, carrying with them a number of German vehicles.

New Soviet Weapon

Reports that Soviet engineers are able to blow up munitions dumps by wireless, formerly treated by Axis experts as a bluff, have been supported by the correspondent of the "Milan Popolo d'Italia." Mussolini's newspaper.

"The Russians are able to blow up big dumps of explosives by wireless," the correspondent says. "A German officer told me that the Red Army blows up these secret dumps of explosives every day at intervals. He said that one of the German army's chief worries was to find out where these traps were hidden."

The correspondent adds that the Red Army is inflicting many casualties on the enemy by this technique. —Reuter.

Nazi Said Killing Wounded

London, Sept. 25.

The Moscow radio in English yesterday stated that doctors in German army hospitals have had instructions to put to death badly wounded men for whom there is no hope of their returning to the ranks. The question is decided in each particular case by the head doctor of the hospital, said the radio announcer.—Reuter.

Germans Admit Difficulties

London, Sept. 25.

"New difficulties must be overcome every day", said a military commentator on the German Radio yesterday evening when referring to the fighting on the Russian front.

Lines of supply, he pointed out, had been lengthened by recent advances and, in addition to the poor quality of roads, the Russians were destroying bridges, and also the Luftwaffe was "systematically destroying lines in the rear of the enemy."

The announcer explained that munitions and provisions for the troops at the front must take precedence over other goods, and lines at the back were used for the wounded, so that parcels to troops would be delayed and letters home might not be delivered for a long time. He asked the German people not to be worried if they had no news from their menfolk.—Reuter.

Bulgaria Quiet, States Minister Of Interior

Berlin, Sept. 25.

All is quiet in Bulgaria, declared the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, M. Grabowski, addressing foreign journalists in Sofia on Wednesday, states a Sofia dispatch to the official German news agency.

The Minister stressed that as a partner in the three power pact Bulgaria stood on the side of the Axis Powers politically and ideologically.

He denied American reports that in the near future Bulgaria would enter the war against the Soviet Union, establish a protectorate in the Crimea, control the Black Sea and participate in exploitation of Caucasian oil wells. Bulgaria, he added, had no aggressive intentions and was not being pressed from any quarter. —Reuter.

Turks Evacuate Village

Ankara, Sept. 25.

Reliable sources here yesterday said that Bulgarian authorities evacuated the Turkish population from the village of Jemool, situated in the vicinity of a large military aerodrome near the Turkish frontier.

The village then was filled with munitions, fuel and other military stores, said the reports.

Reliable sources here, meanwhile, said that a report appearing in the "New York Times" that Germany had given an ultimatum to Bulgaria was a "baseless fantasy."—United Press.

Communists to Go

Sofia, Sept. 24.

Further indications of tense Russo-Bulgarian relations was noted today when the Transport Ministry took steps to dismiss all workers having membership in the Communist Party.

It was disclosed that the Transport Ministry ordered all district chiefs to prepare within three days a list of all railway workers belonging to the Communist Party. All such workers will be dismissed under the law.—Domei.

Japan Intimidated By Churchill, F.D.R. Says Nakano

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Mr. Seigo Nakano, Axis-minded head of the Fascist Tohokai association today declared that President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill were able to intimidate the Japanese Government.

Speaking freely and permitting complete quotes, Mr. Nakano, in an interview, said "The United States already is as far as Iceland in an inevitable march of hostilities against Germany, while Britain has her hands full fighting Chancellor Hitler.

"However, by mere strong statements, President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill both have been able to intimidate the Japanese Government," Mr. Nakano said.—United Press.

Many Chinese Killed In Canton Bombings

Canton, Sept. 18 (delayed).

Scores of Chinese were killed and two Japanese slightly injured in bombings on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Mukden Incident, the Japanese authorities announced today. The incidents were ascribed to Chungking elements who intended to create disorder.

As a result, precautions have been tightened with consequent inconvenience to the populations. It is pointed out that this is sheer necessity, and the authorities request co-operation to eradicate terrorists in Canton.—Reuter.

Evacuees From Far East Meet in New York

New York, Sept. 25.

Twenty-five American women who were forced to evacuate the Far East, met here yesterday for a discussion of methods of adapting themselves to life in this country for the duration of the Sino-Japanese war.

The women are missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal church who had appointments in Japan and China but who were deprived temporarily of passports by the State Department.

Mrs. William P. Roberts, wife of the Episcopal Bishop of Shanghai, said that "it is a fact that wanting to be of service abroad eased my time at home and that accounts for this conference."—United Press.

British Tanks on Way to Russia

London, Sept. 25.

British tanks may soon be in action in Russia, it is authoritatively learned here.

The Russian military mission in London has approved the types of tanks which will be most useful to them, and these types are being sent by every system of transport open at present.

Throughout Britain tanks are rolling out for Russia. Hundreds and hundreds are being assembled and armed in a ceaseless flow. Peak figures are being reached and all previous records smashed. Women are taking a leading part in this gigantic British effort on behalf of a Tanks-for-Russia Week.—Reuter.

Situation in Hunan Critical Chinese State

Chungking, Sept. 25.

The situation on the Hunan front is described as critical by the latest Chinese field despatches, which report that the Japanese, in several columns, are advancing southward on Changsha, the Hunan capital.

These despatches estimate that 20,000 Japanese troops are at present massed along the south bank of the Mi river at three points namely, Sinshih, Wusungshih and Wukuo, from where the Japanese are claimed to have resumed the offensive on September 23.

The Japanese left wing at Wukuo, according to the despatches, has advanced south-eastwards, reaching the main highway in the vicinity of Oongkiangpu, to the west of Pingkiang. A severe battle is said to be at present progressing in this sector, where the Chinese are claimed to be stubbornly resisting the Japanese southward advance along the main highway towards Changsha.

The Japanese centre column at Wusungshih is pushing southward and also south-eastward, while the Japanese right wing at Sinshih is said to be advancing south-westward.

Fierce Chinese Resistance

Meanwhile, Japanese warships and aircraft, continue to subject the Chinese positions along the south-eastern shore of Tungting Lake to a heavy bombardment in order to cover landings in the vicinity of Siangying. Braving Japanese naval machine-gun fire and bombing, Chinese troops are claimed to be putting up a terrific battle and repulsing all attempts to land troops.

A Chinese report claims that the Japanese are at present using amphibian tanks in an attempt to smash through Chinese shore defences.

Chinese forces in Kiangsi and Hupeh provinces are stated to have launched attacks in an effort to support their comrades in Hunan.

In north Kiangsi Chinese troops are claimed to have crossed the Hsui river and to be at present attacking the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway in the vicinity of Yunghsiu, while in north Hupeh province the Chinese are attacking Suihsien.

Of Utmost Importance

In a leading article today on the Hunan battle the "Sao Tan Pao," Chinese Army organ, declares: "The present Japanese offensive in Hunan is more political than military and is aiming to remove the atmosphere of pessimism among Japanese toward the war in China, as well as for the purpose of creating a favourable impression abroad.

"The seizure of foodstuffs must also be one of the reasons motivating the campaign.

"For military reasons we cannot disclose the figures, but it is sufficient to state that we have large reserves for battle while the number of Japanese reinforcements must be limited.

"If the main body of the Japanese forces suffers a decisive defeat in this battle, its effects on the entire Sino-Japanese war cannot be underestimated. For this reason we place the highest importance on the outcome of the present Hunan battle." —Reuter.

Changsha in Flames

Central China, Sept. 25.

In spectacular and devastating attacks on Changsha early this morning, large formations of Japanese bombers left the Hunan capital in flames, with more than 20 fires engulfing the city.

The first of seven waves of Japanese raiders appeared over the headquarters of the Ninth War Zone at 7.40 a.m., braving a fierce anti-aircraft fire to begin mass raids of not only military headquarters, administrative offices, but munitions, fuel, and powder dumps, arms factories, and barracks.

Direct hits caused terrific damage to all objectives, and huge fires were observed at more than 20 points spreading rapidly and hiding the city in a heavy pall.

Troops Dive Bombed

All the Japanese planes participating in the attack on Changsha returned safely to their base, it was reported here.

This morning's heavy raid followed yesterday's attacks when the Japanese air force ranged all over the zone of hostilities to harry troop concentrations.

Yesterday dive-bomb attacks caused heavy losses to Chinese troops encircled by the Japanese south of the Mi River, while enemy forces attempting to escape from the iron ring forged around them were repeatedly halted by dive bombers.

Other units flew along the Siang River south of Changsha bombing and sinking more than 10 large and small supply vessels.—Domei.

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

U.S.-Japan Parleys Said Now Critical

New York, Sept. 25.

The "New York Herald Tribune" yesterday quoted reliable sources as saying that Japanese-American talks are at a critical stage and that President Roosevelt is doing his utmost to avoid a breakdown.

The newspaper said that the chief obstacle in the discussions was understood to be Japanese unwillingness to pledge definitely not to attack eastern Siberia. This phase of the talks has become particularly acute in the past week as result of Soviet reverses, said the newspaper.—United Press.

Their Atlantic Charter Endorsed

The meeting of the Allies in London has endorsed the eight point Atlantic Charter signed by President Roosevelt of the U.S.A. and Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The picture shows the two leaders just after the charter had been signed on board H.M.S. Prince of Wales. Standing behind them are Mr. Harry Hopkins, U.S. Lend and Lease Administrator, Mr. W. Averill Harriman, the President's Lend-lease representative in Britain, Admiral E. J. King, commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Sir John Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord.

Roosevelt May Ask for Repeal Of Neutrality Act Next Week

Washington, Sept. 25.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt will request virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act next week, it was strongly indicated in the capital yesterday.

Administration officials are reported to be urging the President to recommend elimination of the provisions preventing United States ships from entering belligerent ports or "combat areas."

U.S. Neutrality Said Dead Since Outbreak of War

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Pointing out that the classic definition of neutrality was non-participation in the contest on one side or another, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" in an editorial today asserted that United States actions since the outbreak of the European hostilities indicated that the neutrality law was as dead as neutrality itself.

The "Times" said: "Never has there been any doubt among lawyers and laymen that complete material assistance given by one state to a belligerent violated neutrality. By supplying a belligerent, a neutral has lost its status as such. Hence, the United States in its 'short-of-war' policy has vacated its condition as a neutral. No pretence of neutrality has been shown by America."

Interpretation of the Act

The paper continued: "If the United States by deed and word is not neutral, the continued existence of the Neutrality Act is incongruous except in one respect. The Act, broadly speaking, permits only the government of America to penetrate blockaded and dangerous waters and spheres. Its people can only do so when special authority is obtained. If this is the correct way to estimate the position, the three sunken steamers of the United States were exposed to attack by the express permission of the government. Hence, the national neutrality is abandoned and legal rights as a neutral are withdrawn."—Domei.

"Another Step Toward War"

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

The "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" in an editorial today declared that the United States had advanced another step further toward war with Germany as a result of President Roosevelt's declaration of September 23 announcing his intention to revise the neutrality laws following the sinking of the Pink Star.

Pointing out that the United States had been more provocative against Germany than any other country, the "Nichi-Nichi" said: "The United States first resorted to the freezing of assets, as well as the expulsion of Axis consular officials and news agencies, and then occupied Greenland and Iceland. Since Germany is certain to retaliate vigorously, the only step remaining before the start of hostilities is the severance of diplomatic ties."—Domei.

Predicting that the Neutrality Act would be amended in important respects, Senator Tom Connally (Democrat: Texas), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated that the act might be completely repealed, except that it carried some desirable provisions, such as Government control over munitions exports. The supposition that if American ships remained out of combat zones they would be free from attack, had proved illusory, asserted Senator Connally, citing the Robin Moor and the destroyer Greer as examples.

Right of Self-Defence

"If the Nazis are to attack our ships wherever they are found, there is no reason why we should continue to observe combat areas. Under the law of nations, our ships have the right to go anywhere on the high seas," the senator continued. The arming of American merchantmen was "desirable," he said. "If Nazi submarines, raiders and aircraft are to attack our ships on the high seas, where they have a legal right to travel, our ships ought to have the right to carry arms in their necessary self-defence. I am prepared to sponsor an amendment authorizing the arming of our merchant ships, and feel that it will receive approval of Congress."

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Sam Rayburn (Democrat: Texas), also predicted that the House of Representatives would approve the measure.

President's Decision Possible

There is no reason why President Roosevelt should make public next week his decision on arming merchantmen and revision of the Neutrality Act, Mr. Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, said yesterday. He said the White House had received no hints that a filibuster might be used by opponents in Congress to prevent revision of the act. —Reuter.

U.S. Has Guns Enough

Washington, Sept. 25.

Naval and Congressional sources here yesterday said that the Navy has sufficient guns to arm "a great many United States merchantmen sailing under the Panamanian flag and also sufficient funds to arm all vessels of the United States merchant fleet."

Testimony of naval officials before the House of Representatives Appropriations committee, published yesterday, revealed that US$75,888,820 was requested for arming the merchant fleet if the emergency required that ships enter dangerous waters.

Pending delivery of new five-inch guns, a quantity of old three-inch and four-inch guns is available, it was revealed.—United Press.

Secret Conferences Held in London

London, Sept. 25.

Authoritative sources last night confirmed that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in India, has returned to India after secret conferences here with the Imperial General Staff.

Sir Archibald's swift series of secret conferences with Mr. Winston Churchill and several other Cabinet members, as well as high military authorities, coincided with growing fears that Germany may soon reach the oil fields of the Caucasus. These conferences also reflected growing belief in the danger of a Bulgarian attack on Turkey.—United Press.

Japanese Hold Up Evacuation Ship At Yokohama

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Japanese authorities today detained throughout the day the British evacuation ship, Anhui, holding it in quarantine outside Yokohama harbour.

The British Embassy said it was now too late for the ship to make its planned departure today even if released late this afternoon. British and Indian evacuees throughout the day waited nervously at the pier after customs officials had thoroughly inspected their luggage.—United Press.

Sad Scenes

FROM PERCY WHITEING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

An animated historic scene was saddened for many by regrets at the severance of ties of long years' of residence, when the Yokohama Pier today was crowded by Britons amid mountains of luggage and other property, preparing to board the evacuee ship, Anhui, when it arrived after quarantine inspection outside the harbour. The event was remarkable, being the largest single British exodus since Anglo-Japanese intercourse began, except for the temporary flight during the 1923 earthquake.

The evacuees were encouraged to take with them all possible possessions, which will be the ship's only ballast. Evacuees numbered about 370 of which more than half were women and children. The figure included fifteen Britons from Manchoukuo and 250 Indians. The Anhui will sail to Hongkong to disembark a few passengers, including officials of the Canadian Pacific Company, before going to Singapore to transship some Britons bound for Australia. The other passengers, including the Indians, will continue on the journey to Calcutta, where the voyage terminates.

Japanese Help Appreciated

British Embassy officials told me they greatly appreciated the helpfulness and co-operation of the Japanese authorities, especially members of the Foreign Office, who did their utmost to facilitate the evacuation, despite much red tape, due to the regulations regarding freezing orders and the departure of foreigners.

The most interesting evacuee was Mr. Edward Cox, 73, who has resided in Japan for 63 years, and was a school-teacher, who retired years ago. He came here in 1878 with a missionary father and a brother, both dead. Another old timer was Mr. E. W. Jaces, Kobe businessman. Others included the Australian Trade Attache, Mr. A. G. Hard and Mrs. Hard, bound for Australia on the way to London where Mr. Hard will assume a new post. Mrs. Krishnamoorthy, wife of the Indian Trade Commissioner will remain in Kobe. Several hundred Britons were still in Japan, where the British Embassy, after the departure of the Anhui, will conduct investigations to ascertain their approximate number. British Embassy officials told me that the Anhui evacuees included the Kobe Britons, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young, relatives of Mr. Robert Young proprietor of the former "Meiji Era" and owner of the "Japan Chronicle," who was detained by the police and was released recently.

U.S. Supports Aims Of Conference

Washington, Sept. 24.

The State Department today made public Ambassador John G. Winant's statement to the British Foreign Secretary, Maj. R. Anthony Eden, in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference in London, voicing United States support of the parley's aims and asking that the United States Government be kept informed of the discussions.—Domei.

Allied Council Makes Plans For Post-War Succour to Europe

THE first page in the history of a new world of freedom and peace was written yesterday in the ancient Palace of St. James in London when the Allied Council unanimously endorsed the Atlantic Charter as the key-stone of post-war policy and promised succour for starving Europe immediately the Nazis have been defeated.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presided over the council, at which Russia was represented for the first time. M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, declared that consistent application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter would be most energetically supported by the Soviet Government and people.

The council also endorsed a proposal by Mr. Eden for setting up a bureau in London to co-ordinate schemes for feeding Europe. He promised that the granaries of the world would pour their succour into the oppressed countries as soon as the war had ended, and that all available shipping would take part in this argosy of alleviation.

The British Foreign Secretary stressed the duty of all free countries to organize in good time an initial pool of resources for use in the transition from war to peace.

Purpose of Meeting

Mr. Eden proposed a resolution dealing with practical steps which must be taken in order to provide for supply of necessities to occupied countries as soon as the German oppressors have been removed.

It was in order to organize this action that the British Government had invited Allied Governments and authorities to meet, he said. Preliminary work had already been done by a ministerial committee on export surpluses. Another committee of officials under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Government chief economic adviser, had already begun to enquire into European needs.

The Netherlands Government had taken measures to build a store for its country and the Polish and Belgian Governments had prepared preliminary memorandums on their countries' estimated requirements. The Norwegian and Czech Governments were putting in hand preparation of corresponding memorandums.

Estimates Wanted

Mr. Eden said the framing and co-ordination of estimates of probable requirements was the first task. Such estimates must take account of the urgent needs in the first weeks after the Nazi yoke was lifted. Such estimates must further take account of the probable demand of European countries for supplies from overseas in order to restore their economies to working order after the period of re-organization which is likely to last at least two years after the war.

Mr. Eden said the resolution he would propose provided for the establishment of a bureau which would report to the Inter-Allied Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

Stocks of certain essential foodstuffs were even now accumulating in those parts of the world not directly ravaged by the war. It was known that the United States Government was deeply interested in planning for co-ordination of stocks and marketing of some of the most important commodities especially wheat and cotton.

"A statement which they have authorized me to make shows that they will not be unwilling at the right time to join in framing plans for the supply of Europe's needs on the basis of co-operation," said Mr. Eden.

Text of Resolutions

Following is the full text of Mr. Eden's resolution submitted to and adopted by the Allied Conference yesterday afternoon:

"Paragraph 1: That it is their common aim to secure that supplies of food, raw materials and articles of prime necessity should be made available for the post-war needs of countries liberated from Nazi oppression.

"Paragraph 2: That while each of the Allied Governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own peoples, their respective plans should be co-ordinated in the spirit of inter-allied collaboration for successful achievement of the common aim.

"Paragraph 3: For this purpose they express their readiness to collaborate to the fullest extent in their power in pursuing the action required.

"Paragraph 4: That accordingly each of the Allied Governments and authorities should prepare estimates

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Record Budget For Australia Is Introduced

Canberra, Sept. 25.

An expenditure of £217,000,000 for war purposes is provided for in a record budget of £322,000,000, introduced in the Commonwealth's House of Representatives today, by Mr. Arthur Fadden, the Prime Minister.

Of the expenditure for war purposes, £160,000,000 is allocated for Australia, and £57,000,000 for overseas. Increased pay for the fighting services will take £6,000,000.

The budget provides for a post-war credit plan for individuals and companies.

New direct taxation and compulsory loans will provide £32,000,000, and public and bank loans £122,000,000.

Income Tax Changes

The National Contributions scheme covers income tax and compulsory loans, yielding £20,000,000 from the loans and £3,000,000 from extra income tax. Contribution starts at £100, and rises to 18 shillings on large incomes. Company taxation is raised by six pence in the pound, bringing in £2,500,000. Postage is increased by a half penny, and telephone calls by a farthing, yielding £1,500,000.

Another £5,000,000 is obtained from companies by borrowing 20 per cent. of their depreciation reserves or undistributed profits.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Regrets Arms Embargo

New York, Sept. 25.

President Roosevelt in an article in the current issue of "Colliers" magazine said that the adjournment of Congress in 1939 without passage of legislation repealing the arms embargo act "had much to do with the war coming when it did—less than two months later."

President Roosevelt said repeal "would have been a strong factor in preventing the outbreak from occurring as quickly as it did."

The Chief Executive said that although he had approved the legislation when it was originally was passed in 1935, and when it was extended from time to time, "I have regretted my action. . . The arms embargo played right into the hands of aggressor nations."

The article was the fourth in a series concerning events during President Roosevelt's administration.—United Press.

12,000 Serbs Reported To Have Attacked German Garrison

Budapest, Sept. 25.

A despatch from Ujvidek in the "Magyarnemzet" yesterday said that 12,000 Serb Chetniaks attacked an unnamed Serb town, forcing the outnumbered German garrison to radio for help.

German authorities sent Stukas to disperse the Chetniaks, after which General Nedik's volunteer army attacked the insurgents.

Fighting was reported to be still going on in the woods and General Nedik was said to have sent further re-inforcements.

The despatch said many officers have escaped from Serbian prison camps and, together with officers who were not captured earlier, had joined the Chetniaks.—United Press.

Brother of Mrs. Roosevelt Dies

Washington, Sept. 25.

Mr. G. Hall Roosevelt, 51, only brother of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, died here today at 5 a.m. in the Walter Reed hospital after a lengthy illness.

The White House announced that Mrs. Roosevelt was at the hospital when her brother died.

Mr. Roosevelt had worked in Panama and the Yukon as a mining engineer and later served with the United States Army Air Corps during the World War.—United Press.

British and American Newsmen Pay Visit to Russian Front

BY REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE CENTRAL RUSSIAN FRONT

Sept. 25.

I HAVE just witnessed the complete cycle of a Nazi raider's "hit and run" attack on a Soviet town that ended disastrously for the Germans.

The raid awakened us to the morning of our departure from Viasma for the front, and later I saw the crew of the raider fall prisoners into Russian hands after their machine had been intercepted by Russian fighters. One member of the crew had bombed London.

A bomb wrecked two houses a few yards from the hotel where I was staying. Two young girls were among several people killed by the blast.

During our trip to the front we first called at a regimental headquarters, where we visited the commander and the political commissar in their respective dug-outs.

A reception for British and American guests was obviously prepared. The colonel was a young and jovial officer of the type familiar to Tolstoi readers. With a genuine hand-shake he conducted us into a large tent, where a generous Russian dinner was laid out. In the tent was a 14 year-old youngster in a soldier's uniform. He had lost both parents in the bombing of a nearby town.

The great comradeship and cordiality among all officers and men of this regiment was striking. The Colonel remarked that it had never retreated and always advanced. There were many toasts for "our friends and allies."

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Speculations Made on Possibility of British Troops Going to Russia

British newspaper speculation that Imperial troops might be sent through Iran into Russia assumed new significance today with the announcement that General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, had recently visited London and talked with Mr. Churchill and military chiefs. The Near East Commander, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, also visited London in August, and both conferred in Egypt while General Wavell was flying back to India.

With reports from the heads of both Commands that Mr. Churchill is now informed at first hand of just what aid Britain could give Russia if she decided to fight by the side of the Soviets in defence of the Caucasus, some commentators forecast that Britain will now make an important military move in the Middle East. There is no confirmation of this, however.

General Wavell, a fluent linguist in Russian, is also said to have been charged with the job of ensuring efficient liaison with the Russians, and seeing that communications through Iran are kept running smoothly.—Reuter.

Present Lull in Far East Should be Utilized Says British G.O.C.

Rangoon, Sept. 25.

The present temporary lull in activities in this part of the world is not one for sleep, declared Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East, in an interview here. He emphasized that the lull, which was fortunate, should be utilized to obtain "full value from the time that is yet ours."

Sir Robert is at present in Rangoon following an extensive tour, by air and road, of the defences of Burma.

He "patted the back" of those responsible for the new aerodromes. Those he visited were well-constructed and well-planned while the roads were better than he had anticipated, but he emphasized that improvements were still needed in defence works and training, as such were necessary to have a deterimental effect on anyone thinking of attacking the country, and would thereby ensure the peace and security of Burma.

Sir Robert emphasized that whatever happened outside Burma's borders in this war had a direct effect on Burma. "What happens in China, for example, may directly affect happenings in this country. It is therefore up to Burma to do all possible to assist China, and for doing that we must extend outside Burma the sense and acts of cooperation that we have achieved within Burma.

He concluded that the more complete preparations in Burma were, the less likely was it that there would be any attack on Burma. He would not encourage anyone in the belief that they were in for a period of profound peace.—Reuter.

Mr. K. E. Newman Dies Suddenly At Home

By the sudden death last night of Mr. Kenneth Edward Newman, head of the law firm of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & Co., the legal profession in Shanghai has lost one of its oldest and most respected members.

Mr. Newman, who was 53 years old, died with tragic suddenness at his residence, 11 Plum Villas, Amherst Avenue, last night. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Phyllis Newman, a son, Mr. Charles Edward Newman, and two daughters, Mary Louise and Imogen Ann.

The body has been removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors and funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The late Mr. Newman, who had not been in the best of health during recent weeks, had practised in H.M. Supreme Court in Shanghai for many years and was one of the senior members of the Bar. He also took a prominent part in social activities and, at the time of his death, was chairman of the Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai, as well as being a member of the Shanghai Club and other clubs in the city.

Mr. Newman, who was born in South Wales, came out to China shortly after the war Great War as Police Prosecutor for the Shanghai Municipal Council. In the early twenties he resigned his position with the S.M.C. and joined the legal firm of Messrs. Teesdale & Godfrey. Upon the death of Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Newman became a partner and the firm became known as Teesdale, Newman & McDonald. Mr. McDonald left the firm later and Mr. Newman carried on the business alone following Mr. Teesdale's retirement in 1926.

Mr. Newman gained much prominence in Shanghai through his appearances in criminal cases, including a recent murder trial in which he defended a private of the Seaforth Highlanders, then stationed in Shanghai, who was charged with murdering a lance-corporal in the same regiment.

A past President of St. David's Society, Mr. Newman took an active interest in the work of the S.S.P.C.A. but his real love was the Amateur Dramatic Club, which owes much to the indefatigable work of the Newman family. Mrs. Newman, it may be recalled, has gained great prominence locally through her artistic designing of stage settings for the A.D.C. while Mr. Newman's two daughters have appeared on many occasions behind the footlights.

Another great love of Mr. Newman was golf. He was a member of the committee of the Hungjao Golf Club for many years and he took part in many local golf competitions.

Transport Torpedoed By British Sub

London, Sept. 25.

A British submarine has torpedoed an enemy transport and a supply ship of about 1,500 tons in the central Mediterranean, according to an Admiralty communique. The supply ship is believed to have been sunk and the transport was later seen to be on fire.—Reuter.

U.S. Warships Will Be Able to Use Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 25.

While there is no official pronouncement on the subject, it can be stated that if facilities (at Singapore) are asked by United States warships, they will be readily granted, declared the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton.

He made this statement when commenting on a "New York Times" report that Great Britain had promised facilities at Singapore to United States warships.—Reuter.

London Press Comments Upon Production Issue

London, Sept. 25.

Further support to pleas by members of Parliament that the Government should adopt a more vigorous production policy was given by editorials which appeared yesterday in the leading dailies, "The Times" and the "Manchester Guardian."

There is no question that public opinion is deeply stirred on the issue of production, but the Government is seriously handicapped by conditions of security from being able to reveal to the public anything but a small part of what it is doing and what further plans it has in mind.

The position of Russia, her heroic fight and her growing need of weapons of war, has made the issue of production in this country one of greatest moment. There is no question that the public would wholeheartedly endorse any drastic action that the Government might feel itself compelled to take to secure the maximum output, and any sacrifices and hardships that such a course entailed would be borne both willingly and gladly. The Government is by no means deaf to the entreaties that have been made, but its desire is to attain, with a minimum of dislocation, the target of production at which it has aimed.

Dark Times Still Lie Ahead

There is every reason to believe that further steps are contemplated by the Government in the use of the extraordinary powers conferred on it by Parliament in the early days of its existence, more especially in regard to women. Large numbers of women are required by the Auxiliary Territorial Service so that fit men can be released for fighting.

Over the whole field of national effort, the Government has a heavy responsibility to discharge, but its task has been made easier by the fact that never before has there been such unity of purpose among the people.

Many dark and anxious times may still lie ahead, but if the Government, conscious only of need for victory, acts with boldness, firmness and decision, it will have unquestioned support of the nation.—Reuter.

*Newsmen Visit Russian Front

(Continued from page 1)

Afterwards we had an opportunity to talk privately to the officers, one of whom said: "The Germans will not win this war and the Russians are doing well on this front. But let us face facts. Our industrial potential has not been improved by the German invasion of the Ukraine. We shall need a lot of tanks and planes. We have people. If tomorrow we got new supplies of tanks, bombs and fighters, we would have enough trained people for manning them there and then. Our soldiers and workers are doing wonders in keeping things going, but for a quick victory we need masses of stuff.

"The attitude of the workers and peasants is touching. Daily we get spontaneously sent parcels from factories and villages and from people of whom we have never heard."

In Recreational Dugout

An artillery duel, which had been progressing for sometime, grew more intense as I walked across the wood towards batteries overlooking a three-miles-wide no-man's-land.

During the afternoon I visited a recreational dugout decorated with cartoons, including one of British and Russian pilots shaking hands in Berlin. There was a grand piano and the soldiers sang and danced to folk-music, drowning the sound of the artillery fire outside.

Afterwards I drove several miles along the same front. The good quality of the clothes and boots of the soldiers was noticeable, and the numerous devices of camouflage for the guns and vehicles were striking. At length we arrived for the night at a large school building in a village.

There was some excitement in the street, especially among the village youths, many of whom had had already distinguished themselves by reporting the presence of spies. Some of us were allowed to see three German prisoners.

Nazi Prisoners Interviewed

They were the airmen who had bombed Viasma that morning. Their Junkers 88 had been brought down by Russian fighters not far away. They were curious chaps.

The pilot was foxy-faced, with a tooth-brush moustache, and was cold and stiff standing on his own dignity. The wireless operator was the son of a butcher, a young fellow obviously anxious to make a good impression. When asked whether he still believed that Germany would win the war, he replied: "Everybody thinks his country will win."

The third man was the perfect type of Nazi thug who boasted of having bombed London. He said they had been brought down because there were six Russian fighters against them—which incidentally was not true. He reluctantly admited that he belonged to the Hitler Youth, but most of his replies were snarls. The pilot, when asked why Viasma had been bombed, said that they had been told that they had bombed the centre of the town, killing several children and old people, they were completely unimpressed.

America "Far Away"

The three Germans admitted that the war against Russia had come to them as a surprise but they said it was part of the war against England and was therefore essential. As regards America they said it was "far away and did not worry them. When asked why the Germans stopped daylight raids on England they answered by saying that day raids were too costly as no doubt the British knew from their raids against Germany. The fourth member of the crew had been badly injured and was taken to a hospital.

The next morning, after a night of intensive gunfire which shook the building, we saw the German plane. With its engines smashed, the monster lay helplessly in the middle of a field where the corn-flowers were swept by a cold north wind. The interior of the machine was almost intact except for one device, which was smashed up completely. Was this accidental?—Reuter.

*Situation in Hunan Critical Chinese State

(Continued from page 1)

Hunan Province, Sept. 25.

As the Japanese forces south of the Mi River were rolling steadily south, Japanese troops operating east of Lake Tungting this afternoon drove into Changsha, strategic Chungking base 28 kilometres north of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. The Japanese troops immediately pushed on south in pursuit of enemy forces fleeing in the direction of Changsha.

The 70-kilometre battleline linking Siangying on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, with Pingkiang, on the Mi River, today was steadily being shifted south as Japanese forces made further headway in their drive against General Hsueh Yueh's Ninth War Zone troops.

With the main section moving southward, Chungking forces were last reported trapped by Japanese troops in two cordons at the western and eastern extremities of the line.

The extreme Japanese left wing, reports said, had hammered a steel chain around forces belonging to the Chungking 41st, 44th, and 32nd Divisions of the 26th Army, while the right wing forces encircled the main body of the Chungking 47th Army, and other remnants on both sides of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Tungting Lake Landing

The eastern cordon was formed when three Japanese detachments made a detour through Kintsing, vital supply base captured yesterday, to the rear of the enemy.

Simultaneously, six Japanese units closed in from the west with another four detachments advancing fanwise from the north to trap the Chungking forces.

At the western extremity, Chungking remnants were trapped 20 kilometres east of the railway when several Japanese formations moved south from Shwangkiangkow, 30 kilometres south of the Mi, then suddenly veered southwest at Shachishih.

At the same time another two Japanese detachments advancing along the east side of the Canton-Hankow Railway swung east, joining several other units which came from the western side of the railway.

Meanwhile, Japanese bluejackets successfully landed at Yingtien on the south shore of Lake Tungting yesterday afternoon in the face of stubborn Chungking resistance, according to the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.—Domei.

Chungking Raided

A Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 25.

Taking advantage of favourable flying conditions, formations of Japanese naval bombers carried out a heavy raid on Chungking this morning, destroying important military objectives, the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

Meanwhile, it was further announced that Japanese Army planes at 12.30 p.m. yesterday bombed the Paishihyi Airfield in the Suburbs of Chungking, being met by anti-aircraft fire.

In the attack one hangar was badly damaged while one large grounded plane of the S.B. type was destroyed.—Domei.

He Can Hardly Believe it is True

This Abyssinian soldier is looking at the Fascist marking which adorned what was formerly an Italian fort in his native country, but is now back in Abyssinian hands. The natives take a never failing delight in examining these trophies of a fallen Italian empire.

*Plans Made for Succour After The War

(Continued from page 1)

of kinds and amounts of foodstuffs, raw materials and articles of prime necessity required and indicate the order of priority in which it is desired that supplies should be delivered."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Maisky's Suggestion

M. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, emphasized that it was desirable that there should be equal representation upon the proposed bureau of all Governments concerned. He therefore suggested that all plans and proposals should first be submitted to the various Governments for their observations. While voting for the resolution he reserved the right to put forward in due course certain proposals along these lines.

Mr. Eden replied that there was nothing sacrosanct about the bureau and he saw no reason why the composition and scope should not be modified or extended. He was anxious that it be fully representative of all Allied Governments. The great thing was to get on with the work which could be carried forward at further meetings.

M. Jan Masaryk, accepting on behalf of Czechoslovakia a resolution of adherence to the principles of the declaration made by Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at their Atlantic meeting, said the Czechoslovak Government was more than ever convinced that the closer co-operation becomes between Britain and America the greater will be the future safety of those who today have taken up arms against the common foe. He hoped that co-operation would be particularly quick in giving all possible assistance to Russia.

Beacon of Hope

On behalf of Greece, M. Tsouderos approved the resolution. M. Bech, for Luxembourg, said his Government gave thankful adherence to the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

"It has set alight a beacon of hope and guidance," he said. Today the whole world knows the great English-speaking Democracies are jointly pledged to final destruction of Nazi tyranny.

The declaration had brought renewed encouragement to the resistance by oppressed people.

Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, said that the words "with due respect for their existing obligations" in point four of the Atlantic charter (dealing with equal access to trade and materials) appeared to be in the nature of a reservation.

More Flexibility Wanted

Existing obligations should not be perpetuated if they would seriously impair or diminish the effect of rule, he said. At the end of the last war the same principle found solemn expression in almost identical terms, he stated, and they all knew what became of it when the snowball of protection was set rolling until it became so large that it was a serious obstacle in the path of international trade.

The Netherlands Government expressed the earnest hope that, desirous as it was to see trade barriers removed and discriminatory treatment in international commerce abolished, a serious common effort would be made to that end for the ultimate benefit of all.

Thanks to President, Churchill

Mr. Van Kleffens added that on behalf of the Netherlands Government he was happy to express adherence to the principles of the Atlantic charter because it was the Government's conviction that these principles properly applied would go far to advance a better international order which would bring to all countries international and national security and prosperity.

"We are thankful to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of his Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for having taken this auspicious initiative," he stated.

The Polish Minister, Count Edward Raczynski, said he hoped the charter would be fully applied and activities of certain nations that had taken advantage, of the present circumstances would not be forgotten. He said Poland, which was the first victim of German aggression and which had still rejected German proposals of collaboration, would see that none of the illegal acts perpetrated by the ruthless aggressor would be recognized and the Polish population which had been removed from western parts of Poland would return to their homes and the Germans driven away.

The Polish Minister was confident too that Poland would not be allowed to emerge from the war with reduced territory but would see that her frontiers were assured an economic development worthy of the numbers of her population. He endorsed very strongly the fundamental principles of the Atlantic charter.

Dutch Views Explained

The point of view of the Netherlands Government with regard to the resolution was explained to Reuters yesterday by an authoritative Netherlands spokesman.

"As is well known," he said, "the Netherlands Government some time ago planned measures for re-stocking the motherland as soon as the yoke of German oppression has been cast off. Queen Wilhelmina, in a radio speech, promised her people to take this task in hand. A Government executive in extraordinary service, appointed for this purpose, is in New York and is making the necessary purchases and is supervising the storing of these goods for the duration of the war.

"Although the Government have the greatest possible interest in this joint Allied task and will be prepared to exert all their powers to countribute their share to this work, the fact remains that plans on behalf of the Netherlands motherland retain their particular attention."—Reuter.

British Attack on French Somaliland Port Is Denied

London, Sept. 25.

A report from Vichy that British troops had made an attack on a French post in French Somaliland, near Djibuti, was officially denied in London today. It is learned however, that the French authorities in Djibuti, in order to get rid of useless mouths, have been forcing local inhabitants, not of British nationality, towards the British lines, under threat of opening fire on them if they should seek to return to the French zone.

Some of these natives obeyed the orders of their Vichy masters and sought asylum in our lines. In view of their enfeebled and underfed condition, asylum and food has been given them.

Possible Basis of Rumours

It is possible, however, that some, basing their estimate of our possible behaviour on that of the Vichy authorities, have not dared to come to us, and have endeavoured to return to the French lines in spite of the threat that they would be fired on if they made the attempt.

It is also possible that their return to French Somaliland may have led to their being fired upon by Vichy troops under the misapprehension that they were attacking British troops.

This would account for the strange rumour which has been spread abroad of an attack by British troops on the French post, which is, however, completely without foundation.—Reuter.

American University Women's Garden Party

The American Association of University Women held a garden party yesterday afternoon at the American Women's Club, 9, Route Francis Garnier, to mark the opening of their autumn acitivities. The ideal surroundings of the club gardens, the sunshine and, most of all, the unexpectedly large number of ladies, both members and guests, who attended, made this party one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Mrs. J. C. Oliver, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, poured the tea and Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Smith, Mrs. Roper and Mrs. Barr, acted as hostesses.

During the afternoon, Miss Grace Yang, President of the Association, thanked the Hospitality Committee for the excellent tea which they had arranged and also those ladies who had so kindly acted as hostesses. She announced the award of the $300 scholarship to Miss Kwoh, a Graduate of St. Mary's Hall, who has commenced studying at St. John's University.

Miss Yang also told members that Mrs. N. F. Allman, who is at present Vice-president of the American Association of University Women and Chairman of the Membership Committee, would perhaps again become Chairman of the Programme Committee. One suggestion that Miss Yang made was that, owing to the decreased membership, the Association, might consider collaborating with the American Women's Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for some of their future programmes.

There was no meeting or official discussion, the whole keynote was that of informality and everyone just had a happy afternoon. The A.A.U.W. will now hold its regular monthly meetings, the next one to be announced at a later date.

Concession Shopowner Said Kidnapped

A suspected case of kidnapping, in which a Chinese metal shop proprietor was the victim, occurred in the French Concession yesterday at about 11 a.m., according to reports circulated by the Chinese press last night. The victim, Mr. Tang Tao-yuan, who owns the Ching Ta Tin Shop in Rue Bluntschli, was visited by six men, four of whom "looked like Japanese."

The visitors came in two motor cars and they asked Mr. Tang to drive away with them which Mr. Tang did. Shop assistants at first thought that Mr. Tang had been asked to go to the police station for questioning but when he failed to return after 7 p.m. they became suspicious and reported the case to the police. No information regarding this case could be obtained last night from official quarters.

All Quiet (Almost) Over Britain

London, Sept. 25.

"A very small number of enemy aircraft crossed the south-east coast of England; one of them dropped bombs at a point near the coast. There were no casualties and only slight damage," says an Air Ministry communique this morning.—Reuter.

Vote of Censure On Australian Gov't Defeated

Canberra, Sept. 25.

The Labour leader, Mr. John Curtin, moved a virtual vote of censure on the Government after a sensation had been caused in the Australian House of Representatives yesterday by a disclosure of the Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur W. Fadden, that Government funds had been used for payments to Union officials. The motion was defeated by 32 votes to 31.

A bitter debate ensued after Mr. Curtin's resolution, which declared that "Parliament disapproves of the wrong use of funds established in February, 1940."

Bribing of Officials Denied

Mr. Fadden's statement was made in reply to a question by the Labour leader. It showed that payments included £300 to Mr. Charles Nelson, President of the Australian Miners' Federation, for alleged travelling expenses.

Replying last Thursday to a question by Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister said the question referred to the use of certain limited funds for purposes connected with action against subversive elements within Australia, and the Government was satisfied with the propriety of the steps taken.

On the following day, the Attorney-General, Mr. W. M. Hughes, flatly denied that the Government had used funds for bribing Union officials or otherwise in an improper manner. Mr. Hughes said that in 20 months total expenditure from such funds was £4,818 which had been employed in combating subversive activities.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Charter Pilot"

King Morgan	Lloyd Nolan
Marge Duncan	Lynn Bari
Raquel Andrews	Arleen Whelan
Charlie Crane	George Montgomery
Horace Sturgeon	Hooart Cavanaugh
Faber	Henry Victor
Brady	Andrew Tombes

Such was the popularity of Miss Lynn Bari and Mr. Lloyd Nolan in "Pier 13" that this same team has been provided with another vehicle in "Charter Pilot," the latest attraction at the Grand Theatre. Equally as thrilling as its predecessor, "Charter Pilot" starts off at a spanking pace and continues to grip the audience right to the end, where an exciting climax rounds off eight reels of adventure. The hazards of flying chartered planes are played up to the fullest extent despite the fact that only a few scenes take place in the air. Mr. Lloyd Nolan is convincing in his role of King Morgan, a happy-go-lucky charter pilot; the programme also describes him as "wise-cracking" but the dialogue assigned to him hardly merits this description. This, however, is no criticism, as the film, based solely on its thrils, is worthwhile fare. Miss Lynn Bari gives her usually refreshing performance and more than adds to the success of the film.—N.B.B.

"The Shepherd of the Hills"

Young Matt	John Wayne
Sammy Lane	Betty Field
Daniel Howitt	Harry Carey
Aunt Mollie	Beulah Bondi
Old Matt	James Barton
Granny Becky	Majorie Main

Now and again there comes from Hollywood a film which rises above the usual stereotyped sequence of melodramas. The current attraction at the Cathay Theatre "The Shepherd of the Hills" is one of them. Embraced in the Paramount's technicolour film version of Harold Bell Wright's gripping novel are the ingredients which when blended together form touching and sentimental melodrama. Perhaps, because its theme is of beauty and sadness of friendship and the tragedy of love that the picture leaves a lasting impression of fine and delicate drama. This, however, may be largely attributable to the impeccable performances of the fine cast of trustworthy veterans and the two leading players, Mr. John Wayne and Miss Betty Field, who are rapidly blazing a trail to stardom. Mr. Harry Carey also deserves special mention for his sincere portrayal of Old Matt. The elements of the plot are occasionally trite in the extreme but the supporting embellishments serve to lift it out of the beaten path of film fiction.—G.R.B.

American Express at Tientsin to Close

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

The American Express Company, Inc., will close its branch office here as from tomorrow, it was learned. The American Express will be the first foreign banking firm to close since the freezing order went into effect at the end of August.—Domei.

Two Enemy Ships Bombed by R.A.F.

London, Sept. 25.

Despite unfavourable weather yesterday, British patrol aircraft attacked enemy shipping, an air ministry communique states. A large supply ship was bombed from a low level.

"Yesterday the weather was unfavourable for air operations, but aircraft on patrol continued to attack enemy shipping," the communique said. "Off the coast of Norway a Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed a large enemy supply ship from a low level, and off Dunkirk aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked an enemy mine-sweeper with cannon and machine-gun fire."—Reuter.

British, Soviet Troops Parade Near Teheran

Teheran (Delayed) Sept. 25.

Outside an uncompleted machine-gun factory on the outskirts of Tehearn where British troops are billeted, British and Soviet troops held a ceremenial parade. Drawn up facing each other at ends of a large open space, the formations saluted both generals and cheered each other. The Russians produced an impressive continuous roar like an American college shout lasting half a minute.

At the end of the ceremony, contingents marched past the generals and wheeled into the vast empty workshop where 600 bottles of beer awaiting them.

A Soviet band in white tunics and dark breeches played as the men drank the beer.

The British contingent consisted of detachments of one of the world's smartest regiments, the West Country Yeomanry Regiment, Gurkhas, artillery and other regiments. The Soviet soldiers comprised tank troops, mechanized infantry, infantry and engineers.

Soldiers Visit Teheran

British troops are now settled in great comfort in the machine-gun factory. In the afternoons and evenings men off duty are allowed to enter Teheran where amiably curious crowds gather round them as they wander from shop to shop buying miniatures made in the great art centre of Isfahan or delicate filigree made in Tabriz.

The Iranians also flock to the city's many beer gardens to watch the British troops at close quarters. The residents are particularly impressed by the fact that off duty British troops (except Gurkhas) carry no arms. The Gurkhas always wear kukris—long curved knives.

Soviet officers are occasionally seen in Teheran but never Soviet men.—Reuter.

Germany Responsible For Feeding Europe Declares Cordell Hull

Washington, Sept. 25.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Germany has "the direct responsibility" for feeding the populations of conquered nations.

The letter was sent in response to the Committee's request for Mr. Hull's views on the pending Senate resolution calling on the State Department to make arrangements with Britain for sending food to small European nations.

New C.-in-C. in Tunisia

Vichy, Sept. 25.

The new Commander-in-Chief in Tunisia, General de Lattre Detassigny, arrived in Tunis yesterday and will take over command of the troops officially in a few days.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Shanghai Radio Photo Service

Culminating lengthy tests on the part of the Central China Tele-communications Company during the past two weeks, a radio-photo service from Tokyo to Shanghai will be inaugurated in the latter part of October, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo" last night.

Tests conducted by the Central China firm and the Tokyo Central Telegraph Office have proved satisfactory, it was reported.

It was recalled that the transmission of radio-photos from Shanghai to Tokyo was commenced last February, with news pictures of Japanese troops at the front.

Good results were obtained when radio-photos of Mr. Wang Ching-wei during his Tokyo visit were transmitted to Shanghai from the Japanese capital.

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Landing of British Forces on Continent Believed Possible

IN an interesting talk in the series, "As I See It," delivered over Radio Station XGDN on Wednesday evening, Mr. John Harford ventured to outline the future and dealt with the possibilities of a major British offensive against the Continent of Europe, adding that the forces mobilized against Hitler show the promise of future victory just as plainly as the losses that his armies are now suffering in Russia show the myth of their invincibility.

The talk follows :—

The time has now arrived when the outline of the future is beginning to show, faintly but unmistakeably.

At first, before the Nazi attacks on the countries of Western Europe, it was impossible to say with any certainty what the attitude of the neutral nations would be toward any kind of peace, for at that time only Germany, France and Great Britain were actively involved in war.

Later after the fall of France the thought of peace receded into the background since it was already obvious at the time when the Nazis' chance of winning the war were at their peak, that a settlement favourable to the Nazis with one victim inevitably meant nothing more than the prelude to an attack on another.

A third period, during which this outline of the future that we can now see was made possible, came into being after the Summer of 1940 when the British proved to the world that the Nazis could be resisted. It was this proof that was needed to draw into the ranks of those who were resisting, the cohorts who are now making possible a complete and final victory over Nazism and Fascism. The coalition against him of all Hitler's intended victims, the force that alone can defeat him is now visible, working and increasing in strength.

War in Russia

The war in Russia still holds the centre of the stage and with Russian defence still impregnable their lines intact and winter approaching Hitler may well find himself bogged down or snowed up in Eastern Europe before very long, without the decision he was so confident of attaining last June.

The increasing severity of R.A.F. attacks over Germany are blows at the Nazi War effort no less than at civilian moral in Germany. At the same time they give something concrete on which the people of the occupied countries can pin their hopes, something concrete which stirs their enthusiasm.

A British offensive by land against the Nazis in Europe, which has been urged and even rumoured, would certainly have an even greater effect, but presents many most difficult problems.

Difficulties of Landing

An attack in the Murmansk region in the North would mean long and exposed lines of communication by sea and would require a volume of shipping which could hardly be provided in sufficient quantities. This same shipping problem would apply to an attack on any part of the coast opposite the British Isles. It seems more likely that attacks in the North must be confined to the type of expedition which has already twice been successfully carried out in Norwegian islands, when loyal inhabitants have been evacuated and industrial plant that can be used against Britain and her allies has been effectively destroyed without any loss of men or material.

The Mediterranean area looks a perhaps more attractive field for a major British attack and there are many signs of activity in that region. The clearing of all Axis troops from Northern Africa is a necessary preliminary to an attack on Italy, the weakest side of the Axis partnership, though the heat in the desert would be a serious deterrent to any large campaign before November. A major British offensive against the Continent of Europe seems more likely, however, to come later on and if every piece of war material and every working hour are to be most effectively put to use, the R.A.F. bombing raids in ever increasing strength, scope and frequency, are probably the best way of using the present situation.

German Invincibility of Myth

Whatever the strategic developments may be, the forces that are being mobilized against Hitler show the promise of future victory just as plainly as the losses that his armies are suffering in Russia show the myth of their invincibility. It is too, the organization of those forces that is forging the instrument with which reconstruction after peace will be carried out for one of the chief weapons being put into use against the Axis powers is economic aggression.

Economic warfare is only one department of total warfare and though it is closely linked with the other departments of total war such as military operations, political warfare and propaganda offensives, it is not by any means a substitute for warfare with guns and machines. It is in fact just another extremely effective weapon and it is her use of this one out of several weapons that shows most clearly what the United States would be prepared to do in certain eventualities.

The economic weapon seems likely to be the one that will ultimately cause Hitler's downfall, but unlike the sword it doesn't have to be beaten into a ploughshare to serve the cause of peace. The Economic Defence Board of the United States presided over by the Vice-President Mr. Harry A. Wallace, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and other corresponding British and allied agencies working together are mobilizing and controlling the resources of the non-totalitarian world with peace as well as war in view. This co-ordination of economic effort is going to prove an extremely effective weapon against Hitler particularly if as seems probable Hitler is kept ringed inside Europe throughout the winter, with the Russian armies intact in the East and British and Allied Naval and Military power barring his exit elsewhere, perhaps attacking him and gaining a foothold on the Continent itself.

Answer to "New Order"

But the Economic cooperation of the non-totalitarian world will also, as I have said, be the very best instrument for regulating the transition to peace. In this can already be seen the root out of which will grow an organization fit to cope with the problems of peace, the problems of the post war world.

It is the best answer to Hitler's talk of a "New Order". It will be world wide and all embracing, providing places for the nations now enslaved when they regain their freedom and providing, moreover, for those nations the very necessary stocks of food and raw material which they will require for relief and reconstruction.

The growing strength of this economic effort is obviously causing great alarm to Hitler, particularly as the vast potentialities of the United States are being linked to the resources of the British Empire and of Britain's allies. His main effort therefore in grand strategy must be to prevent America coming into the war actively and to do what he can to detach America from close collaboration with Britain.

Hopes to Break Russia

He is still hoping to break Russian resistance and there are still surprises he can spring on the world. The French Fleet is still in existence. There is still Japan, an Axis partner with considerable nuisance value in the Pacific, but there is also the victim of her aggression still resisting.

The power of the Democracies, however, grows daily and with increased strength Great Britain and her allies are just as capable of springing surprises on Hitler.

The goal that is now visible to and desired by the non-totalitarian world is just as real as the goal that was visible to Hitler a year ago. It can easily become inevitable for its attainment only depends upon the ardour of the people who desire to reach it. There are great leaders in the countries warring against aggression and there is a great leader in the New World too. Their people are worthy of them and there can be no doubt that the outline we now see is truly the shape of things to come.

S.M.C. Library to Change Address

The removal of the Municipal library by December 1, to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building, 567 Foochow Road, was notified yesterday in an official communique issued by the S.M.C. The Municipal library must vacate its present premises in the Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road, following the recent sale of the building. The communique follows:

Since the Public Library must vacate its present premises in the Glen Line Building every effort has been made to secure other suitable accommodation.

No Other Choice

After very careful consideration during which members of the Library Committee were satisfied that all efforts had been exhausted to find better premises for the Library, the Committee unanimously recommended to the Council that the Public Library be removed to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building, 567 Foochow Road. In arriving at this decision members of the Library Committee placed on record that they did so only because they had no other choice and that they do not regard the proposed site as altogether suitable and it is their wish that the Library be housed in or near the Administration Building as soon as possible.

It is not however possible at the moment to house the Library in the Administration Building and since a move must now be made and there is no other suitable alternative accommodation available at the present time, the Council has approved the recommendation of its Library Committee that the Library be removed to the top floor of the Foochow Road Market building. The entrance to the new premises will be from Foochow Road and the Library will be served by a lift. The new quarters are spacious and appear to be adaptable.

Closing for Refitting

As it will be necessary to re-build and re-fit some of the existing Library furniture, fixtures, etc., the Public Library will be closed from Sunday, November 2 to Sunday, November 30, inclusive.

The Library will be re-opened to Subscribers in its new premises on Monday, December 1.

During the period of closure stock-taking will be done and other matters in connection with the Library attended to.

In order that Subscribers may not be inconvenienced, the period for which books may be kept will be extended from 14 to 30 days and Subscribers will be allowed, prior to the closure of the Library, to borrow from 4 to 6 books instead of two as at present permitted under the regulations of the Library.

Clerk Gambles Away Employer's Money

After gambling away more than $4,000 which was alleged to have been stolen by him from his manager, Chou Fu-hsing, an assistant of a wool shop at 212 Szechuen Road, was further alleged to have misappropriated more funds in a similar manner in order to make good the losses which he sustained in gambling houses. The prosecution said in the first Special District Court yesterday that accused was so determined to get back his money that he repeated his offence until the total sum misappropriated amounted to $11,000. Accused confessed to the crime but judgment was reserved.

During his gambling fever, it was revealed in court, Chou even cut the telephone line of his shop fearing that his manager might telephone the police if he discovered that accused had stolen the money. He was alleged to have first stolen $4,800 from the drawer of the desk of his manager on September 9 and lost all of it in a Nantao gambling den. The next day, he was alleged to have stolen a cheque and after secretly affixing the shop's seal to it, he succeeded in cashing $4,900 from a bank.

After returning $4,800 to the drawer he pocketed the $100 which he soon gambled away again. Bent on making good his gambling losses Chou was further alleged to have stolen seven other cheques and repeated his offence.

Fake Drug Cure Exposed By Police

An assistant of a Chinese medicine shop at 61 Lloyd Road was given a suspended prison term of two years in the First Special District Court yesterday in connection with the recent discovery by the police of a large quantity of morphine pills in the drug store. The store has widely advertised in several Chinese newspapers saying that they were selling a kind of medicine which would help people to get rid of the habit of smoking opium.

Examination of the pills by the police revealed that the pills which the store has been selling contained more morphine than the law allows and therefore a raid was conducted on the premises of the shop. The prosecution told the court that each pill contained 1.5 grams of morphine while the internationally recognized quantity is 0.25 gram per unit. The police are still looking for the proprietor of the shop, alleged to be chiefly responsible for selling the morphine pills.

Lovat's Scouts on the March

Many of the men in Lovat's Scouts are deer-stalkers and gamekeepers who can approach to within a very short distance of their objective without being discovered. This picture was taken "somewhere in the North" and shows the famous Scouts on a route march, crossing a bridge.

False Saccharine Makers Held By District Court

The increased price of imported saccharine, a crystalline product sweeter than sugar usually mixed with liquids by merchants here for drinking purposes, has attracted the attention of profiteers who are making imitations which harm both importers and the public. This has just been brought to light in the First Special District Court where four persons, all Chinese, are being detained for the offence.

Although accused have confessed to having imitated saccharine distributed by a British firm, judgment has been reserved by Judge Tsen. It was revealed by the prosecution that accused were once sentenced to prison terms for a similar offence. They were released only recently.

Price Gone Up

Owing to the war, the supply of imported saccharine has been limited to such an extent that its price has jumped up considerably. Accused, mostly Cantonese, were alleged to have seen a good chance to make easy money and after buying some tins of saccharine from the British distributors they resold the contents to retailers and put their imitation goods into the tins for sale again, making people think that contents of the tins were the original products.

It was alleged that accused mixed borax with the imitation goods which they sold and that both buyers and the British firm had sustained damages through the fraud. Detectives of Bubbling Well Police Station made investigations resulting in the four accused being arrested at two separate places. Some 50 tins of imitation saccharine and a small quantity of borax were found in their possession.

Plenty of Coal, Rice Reaching Shanghai

The vernacular press gives the impression that Shanghai should not worry about any lack supplies of rice and coal, as these have been continuously arriving here during the past few days. While more than 40,000 bags of foreign rice are said to have already arrived, another shipment of 60,000 bags of rice is expected to arrive on Monday from Rangoon.

On September 23, a ship flying the Thai flag came here carrying 36,000 bags of rice, while on Wednesday another ship arrived from Batavia carrying 10,000 bags of Java rice.

The biggest consignment of rice is expected to arrive on Monday when a ship flying the Panamanian flag enters port with 60,000 bags of "public granary" rice. It will be recalled that the public granary established many months ago under official supervision has been shipping much rice to this city. Numerous bags of its rice have been distributed here but the decision to dispose of the new shipment has not yet been made known officially.

On Wednesday, a ship arrived here carrying much rice and sugar from the Netherlands East Indies. The ship which is anchored at Pootung is expected to leave here on Sunday for the Netherlands East Indies via Amoy and Hongkong. All cabins are said to have been sold out. A French ship is expected to arrive here today from Indo-China carrying much coal and rice.

Last Quarter Rates Due on October 1

The following official communique was issued by the S.M.C. yesterday regarding the collection of Municipal Rate:

The Shanghai Municipal Council has given notice that Municipal Rate in respect of Chinese and Foreign houses for the quarter ending December 31, 1941, is due on October 1, 1941. Ratepayers are reminded that rates on foreign style buildings will not be called for by collectors, but must be remitted to the Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road, by the concerned upon receipt of demand note.

Every official authorized by the Council to collect monies from ratepayers, is provided with an identity card bearing his photograph.

Before making payment of rates or transmitting information relative thereto ratepayers should satisfy themselves that the person with whom they are dealing is a duly authorized officer of the Council.

U.S. Mission to China Already En Route

Washington, Sept. 24.

The United States military mission to Chungking, headed by Brigadier-General John Magruder, is at present crossing the Pacific by Clipper. The first part of the mission left San Francisco on September 16 and the remainder on September 22, it was learned.—Domei.

Daylight Saving Time to End

Subject to the mutual agreement of the authorities of the International Settlement, French Concession and Municipality of Greater Shanghai daylight savings' time will come to an end sometime before October 12, it was learned yesterday. The date has not yet been decided.

Police Medals Awarded For Gallantry

Several members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, including Probationary Sergeant L. P. Jackson, have been awarded Police Distinguished Conduct Medals, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Jackson, it may be recalled, arrested a gunman after being shot at by the criminal. The shooting occurred about two months ago when Chinese Detective Sergeant 10, attached to Louza Station, was shot by gunmen while proceeding to the station in a rickshaw. One of the gunmen took to flight in a northerly direction along Chekiang Road. Coming to Amoy Road, the gunman saw Mr. Jackson and a party of police. Without giving the policemen any chance, the gunman fired, with the result that Mr. Jackson's cap and sleeve were shot through. The policeman himself, however, escaped unscathed. The criminal was arrested soon after. Sikh Police Constable 141, and Chinese Police Constables 530 and 2195 were also decorated for taking part in the arrest.

Posthumous Award

C.P.C. 632 was posthumously decorated with Police Distinguished Conduct Medal Class I, for outstanding courage and initiative. The late policeman was on duty at the Robison Road barricade at about 12.30 p.m. on June 4, when a motor car, bearing Shanghai Defence Force licence 359 (later proved false), approached the barrier. At the same time one of the passengers shouted for help.

When the driver refused to stop, C.P.C. 632 and two other Chinese policemen, opened fire. The men inside the car retaliated and wounded the three policemen. The man who had shouted for help escaped in the shooting affray. He was later identified as Mr. Ching Hwa-ting, manager of Shanghai Brass Manufacturing Co. at 1200 Hart Road, Mr. Ching, it was then reported, had been kidnapped by three men from outside his office.

The wounded policemen were removed to the Police Hospital, where C.P.C. 632 died the same day despite an operation. Chinese Sergeant 1062 and Chinese Constable 901, recipients of Medals Class II, were released from the hospital a few days later.

S.M.C. Issues Weekly Commodity Prices

The weekly unit prices of commodities to assist those interested in costs of living adjustment containing average retail prices ruling on Wednesday and for September was issued by the Industrial and Social Division of the Council yesterday as follows:

Unit prices of commodities used by certain employers as a basis of allowances to employees are published for their use every Friday morning. The following average retail prices ruled on Wednesday, September 24, and for the calendar month of September:—

Commodities	Unit	Average Prices Sept. 24 1941	Average for calendar month Sept. 1941
Non-glutinous rice (Kan Mee)			
First grade	Shih	$151.14	$152.50
Second grade	Shih	144.30	145.56
Saigon rice			
Best quality	Shih	119.24	122.00
Second grade	Shih	111.31	114.43
Rangoon rice	Shih	111.26	112.94
Glutinous rice (Nee Mee)	Shih	124.62	124.28
Wheat flour (Bicycle)	40 lb. net	33.975	34.273
Chin-ts'ai	Chin	.325	.304
Yellow bean sprouts	Chin	.310	.311
Fresh pork	Chin	2.750	2.788
Fresh fish	Chin	1.527	1.412
Soy bean oil	Chin	2.051	2.149
Soy bean sauce	Chin	.553	.553
Coal briquettes	100 chin	16.867	16.974
Grey shirtings	Ch'ih	.672	.660

Egal to Pay Visit To Java

Batavia, Sept. 25.

Accompanied by M. Roderick Egal, former Free French leader in Shanghai, M. Baron, General de Gaulle's representative in the Far East, is expected to make another visit to Java shortly to continue his series of lectures regarding the Free French movement. M. Baron was in Java recently. M. Egal is at present in Singapore.—Reuter.

Moneylending Case Adjourned

A moneylending action brought by Kapur Singh against Basant Singh, Indian watchman, was adjourned sine die by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday for plaintiff to amend his writ after it was brought out in evidence that only $140 plus interest was alleged to be due under a promissory note instead of $360, being the original amount claimed. Plaintiff was unrepresented while Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff told the court that defendant borrowed $400 from him in August, 1940, and was in arrears in his instalment payments of $20 a month due on the note despite his repeated attempts to collect. Defendant, he said, told him to go to court.

Cross-examined by counsel, plaintiff denied that defendant had paid him $100 in the presence of Havidar No. 105 of the S.M.P. in April last. Questioned regarding $550 which defendant gave him on the same day, he replied that the money represented his share of a house transaction.

His Lordship pointed out to plaintiff that under the terms of the note it appeared that only $140 was due, being instalments for seven months, and explained that plaintiff would have a right of claim on his writ if the clause had been inserted in the note that the whole amount would become due and payable immediately if any instalment remained unpaid.

Plaintiff then expressed willingness to accept $140, being payments for seven months with interest, but was ordered to amend his claim. His Lordship observed that he should not come into court with an unjustified claim as he had failed to stipulate the exact sum due and instead was claiming the whole amount due on the loan.

Extortion Gang Given Severe Sentences

Liu Sung-nan, leader of an extortion and robber gang, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court charged with a series of crimes. Chu Hsing-hsiang, his assistant, drew five years, while a man who received stolen articles in the case was sentenced to a suspended prison term of six months. Chang Gien-chung who was found in possession of a hand grenade when the four men were arrested was also given a suspended prison term sentence.

In addition to stealing $600 worth of personal belongings from Sheng Po-chang of House No. 221, Lane 638 Sinza Road, the gang was charged with writing extortion letters to at least two Chinese merchants including Li Fu-hsiang, a cotton shop proprietor. The extortioners demanded $5,000 in each case.

K.D.S. Charity Organ Suffers Shortage of Funds

A general meeting of the King's Daughters' Society was held on Wednesday, at 108 Route Ferguson. Forty members were present. After a short devotional period, the President, Miss Mabel Jansen, welcomed six new members, and gave a short address stressing the fact that spiritual help was most necessary to meet the troubles of the present day, and that the work of the King's Daughters lay in lightening the burdens of others.

Mrs. Wood, Chairman of the Charity Organization Committee, gave a resume of cases recently dealt with, and spoke of the ever increasing number of applications of every nationality for assistance, and that in spite of the great generosity of the Shanghai public to the recent Golden Jubilee Appeal, the Society will be faced with a similar financial crisis at the beginning of 1941.

Payments for charity, education, etc., and the cost of the Convalescent Home amounted to an average of $7,000 a month. The C. O. C. supplies information to all the societies in Shanghai who rely on their recommendations. The office is a distributing centre. Investigations are made for the Education Office of the S.M.C. and the King's Daughters' Society is wholly responsible for the education of eighteen pupils.

Sad Alternatives

Mrs. Wood urged members to give their full consideration to the serious financial outlook for 1941 and to make what recommendations they could. The society does not want to have to close down their C.O.C. office, Convalescent Home or Clothing Department, but it is feared that one of these alternatives may be necessary. Mrs. C. W. Porter said that she considered this too important a question to be decided at so short a notice, and suggested a meeting be called at the end of October when members present could make definite proposals. This was agreed to.

Mrs. Joseph Brown made an urgent appeal to each member to introduce a new member as a means of increasing the strength and revenue of the society. Although it is admitted that the first call for British members is to the needs of their country, the fact must not be lost that there are also victims of agression in our midst whose needs are most urgent.

The King's Daughters' Society view with concern the increasing cost of education which imposes a serious burden on poorer foreigners.

Charity Deficit

One of the added responsibilities is that there is a deficit on overhead expenses of the Charity Organization Committee, owing to the fact that the annual grant from the Shanghai Municipal Council this year is not sufficient to meet the increased costs.

Mrs. Hind, Chairman of the Convalescent Home, gave a report on the work at the Home. The Hospital Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. A. Pollock have made their regular visits to patients. The General Hospital T. B. Ward have had a welcome gift of $20 a month for wool from the Eastern Star. Gifts of wool, sweets and books are always welcome. Mrs. J. J. Evans, Chairman of the Clothing Committee, announced that there would be a Jumble Sale on October 9 and that clothes were urgently needed. There are no funds in this Department at present, but in spite of this lack it is proposed to continue with this work. Eighty women and children were given clothes last week.

Chinese Couple Held For Death of Hawker

A Chinese woman and her common law husband were remanded in custody in the First Special District Court yesterday following another trial in connection with the death of a cake hawker for which they were charged with assault causing death. Hearing was concluded and judgment is expected to be given soon. In addition to the criminal charge, the family of the dead hawker was said to be demanding $39,600 in a civil suit. Both accused denied that they had severely beaten the hawker.

The case dates back to August 26 when Mrs. Chao Wu-sze fought the unfortunate hawker Ling Tseng-yung near her home at 67 Changping Road. Her common law husband later joined in the fight, it was alleged, and as a result, the hawker sustained serious injuries which caused his death the next day in hospital.

The Gordon Road police arrested the accused and at a recent hearing both denied that they had severely beaten the hawker who, they alleged, suffered from a chronic disease. The dispute developed over the use of some water, but accused alleged that the victim had broken some electric lamps in their Changping Road hot water shop and residence prior to the fight.

French Concession Price Increases Opposed

Increased charges on electricity and water in the French Concession in Shanghai, to become effective on October 1, and the expected subsequent increase in the fares of the bus and tram cars in the Concession have aroused opposition from the Chinese.

A commentator writing in the "Chinese American Daily News" complains that no reason has been given for the latest increase of prices of the public utilities in the Concession. The waterworks and electricity company in the Concession increased its prices in August of this year and that increase has not been forgotten by the public here.

He believes that every resident in the Concession will be indignant, since the prices have been increased in such a short time. It is said that the public expected to enjoy peace for a comparatively longer period after the increase effected in August. He alleges that there is absolutely no reason for the latest increase of prices and that the company simply wants to increase its profit.

Authorities of the French Concession are alleged to be encouraging unreasonable increase of prices by refraining from refusing the company's demand for an increase. He says that it is only to be expected that "we should feel dissatisfied when a public utility firm goes ahead of others in increasing prices."

Awards to Middle East Flying Officers

London, Sept. 25.

Flying officers who direct Britain's air operations in the Middle East—the western desert, Mediterranean and Iraq—are included in the list of R.A.F. awards issued yesterday.

The 112 names include three officers and two non-commissioned officers in the women's auxiliary air force. Acting Air Marshal Roy Maxwell Drummond, Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East Headquarters, and Air Vice-Marshal John Henry Dalbiac, Air Officer Commanding in Iraq, become Companions of the Bath.—Reuter.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russian Appeal:

Presents for Soldiers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Recently, we organized a subscription among local Russians to the All-Union Red Cross Society, appealing to them for donations. The result has been very gratifying. In a short space of time, a total of $120,000 had been collected and sent to Moscow, through the Moscow Narodny Bank here.

It has now been decided to open a new fund for obtaining New Year presents for the Red Army men at present valiantly fighting our common foe. We have issued an apeal to the Russian community, and we are now issuing an appeal to the foreign community of Shanghai to show their sympathy and appreciation of the millions of men who are now fighting and dying for their country and ridding the world of a scourge.

The donations which we ask for are two-fold: they are accepted in money, cash or cheque—crossed on "The Russian Daily News," or else in way of material objects: cigarettes, sugar, candy, chocolates, warm clothes particularly, underwear, stockings, etc.

We have received already an enthusiastic response and hundreds of persons have brought their donations to our offices. But we hope to reach a total number of 20,000 presents from Shanghai; a total achievable only with the cooperation of the Foreign community of Shanghai.

V. A. CHILIKIN,
Publisher, "Russian Daily News"

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

The S.S.P.C.A.:

Route Maresca Property Sold

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Although as a member and an ardent supporter of the S.S.P.C.A. I have not been officially informed that their premises on Route Maresca have been sold, I understand that this is so and that as from October 1, their offices will be situated at the Race Course.

As a dog and animal lover, I should like to know whether this is so and whether there will be accommodation at the Race Course for the housing of strays until such time as a home can be found for them.

If there will not be such accommodation, perhaps you or some interested party would be so kind as to inform me where I can take any stray animal I might find on the road, with the certainty that they will be well looked after and endeavours made to find them a home eventually.

I should be obliged if you would be so kind as to publish this letter in your correspondence column.

A DOG-LOVER.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

***Enquiries made of officials of the society have elicited the information that the society's property in Rue Maresca has been sold due to unforeseen difficulties which arose to the purpose for which the premises could be used. The stewards of the Shanghai Race Club have generously placed at the disposal of the society a portion of their premises at 350 Race Course Road which are at present being altered to provide accommodation for the society's office, quarters for the Inspector and garage for the society's ambulance. The question of erection of an animal shelter has been postponed indefinitely. The society will probably occupy their new headquarters at the beginning of October.—Ed.

Rental Racket:

A Tenant's Enquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am approaching you today to secure some information as to whether there is any law in the Settlement and Concession in connection with the rent racket.

Some days ago I have again received a letter from my landlords informing me of a rent increase of 50 per cent.

1. Is there any legal limit for rent increases (taxes and heating being paid extra)?
2. Can a party that has always paid its rent, be forced to leave the premises if it should not be willing to pay the increase which does not appear justified?

FLEECED.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

S.M. Jubilee Medal:

What is it Worth?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers could inform me of the value of and if there is a market for a Shanghai Municipal Jubilee Medal dated November 17, 1893.

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

American Farmers Urged to Produce Food for Britain

New York, Sept. 25.

A call to American farmers to produce enough food to help Great Britain to beat Hitler and, at the same time, to meet expanding demands of the United States, was made yesterday by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude Wickard, addressing the "agricultural mobilization" of farmers and Government officials from the north-eastern States.

Mr. Wickard said the need for food was so great that farm workers should seek deferment from the selective service draft. "I have an idea that most farmers' sons and hired men can serve their country best wearing overalls instead of the khaki uniform," he declared.

Vigorous Action Needed

Mr. Wickard reported that the feeling at similar conferences held recently in San Francisco and Chicago was that the situation called for vigorous action to avert the threat of the Nazi fanatics aiming at world domination.

Supplies pledged to Great Britain by June 30, 1942, included cheese, evaporated and dry skimmed milk requiring processing, 5,000,000,000 pounds of milk, 1,500,000,000 pounds of pork and lard, 500,000,000 dozen eggs and 18,000,000 pounds of poultry meat.—Reuter.

Jailed German Author Denounces Fascist Leaders

Moscow, Sept. 24.

The Union of Soviet Writers have received a letter from the German author Ludwig Renn expressing his sympathy with the Soviet people and the confidence that the Soviet Union's victory in the war with Fascist Germany will bring freedom to all peoples enslaved by the Fascists. Renn writes:

"While in a Nazi jail I have learnt to know spiritual riches of the anti-fascists and the narrowmindedness of the Nazis. Who are the big figures in the Fascist movements? Which of them has the right to be at liberty from the criminal or medical stand point? I review in my mind the Fascists holding high posts and cannot find a single one of unstained character.

"It is high time," Renn concludes, "that these big thieves were hanged. We want to see real men, not beasts in the positions of state. We want men of noble heart to enjoy wide freedom. In the war forced on the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany much is at stake and above all—the freedom of all peoples. For this reason we must all be in favour of the Soviet Union and its victory. When the Soviet Union wins the sun will again rise for the peoples enslaved by the Fascists."—Tass.

Reds in Britain Attack Two Cabinet Members

London, Sept. 25.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, in a prepared statement yesterday demanded the immediate dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel J.T.C. More-Brabazon, Minister for air craft Production, and Captain Henry D. Margesson, War Secretary, and the immediate calling of parliament. The action was demanded so that steps can be taken to strengthen the Government and adopt a policy which will guarantee to the people that no obstacle is going to be allowed to stand in the way of effecting a decisive defeat of Hitler."

The statement said that there was a "rising note of alarm and criticism now daily being expressed in every newspaper in Britain regarding the Government's policy on Russia, manpower and production, reflecting widespread feeling among the people the Government is not facing up to the urgency of the present war situation at the very moment when the strongest and most decisive forms of leadership and action are necessary."—United Press.

Strike-Bound U.S. Ships May Be Taken Over

Washington, Sept. 25.

A high Administration official yesterday indicated that President Roosevelt was prepared to take over all ships tied up by a seamen's strike, if necessary, in order to keep commerce moving.

Twenty-one vessels now are idle in Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, following a strike arising from a dispute over payment of war bonuses to seamen.

The official explained that President Roosevelt would not act unless he was forced to, inasmuch as he was still hopeful of a peaceful settlement.—United Press.

Strike Called Off

New York, Sept. 25.

The Seafarers' International Union has called off the eleven-day strike pending the outcome of negotiations between ship-owners and the National Defence Mediation Board.

President Roosevelt's statement on Tuesday that merchantmen tied up in ports by labour disputes "have got to move" is apparently bearing fruit.

The Seamen's International Union called membership meetings yesterday to discuss the release of 25 tied-up vessels, which in the words of the union leader, Mr. John Hawk, was the "sensible thing to do." Mr. Hawk advised releasing the vessels and then "letting the mediation board handle the dispute."

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which has tied up three vessels in New York harbour, announced that its membership had voted on the release of the vessels.—Reuter.

Vichy Lodges Protest Over Monselet Sinking

Vichy, Sept. 25.

The French Government yesterday strongly protested to London against the sinking of the French freighter Monselet.

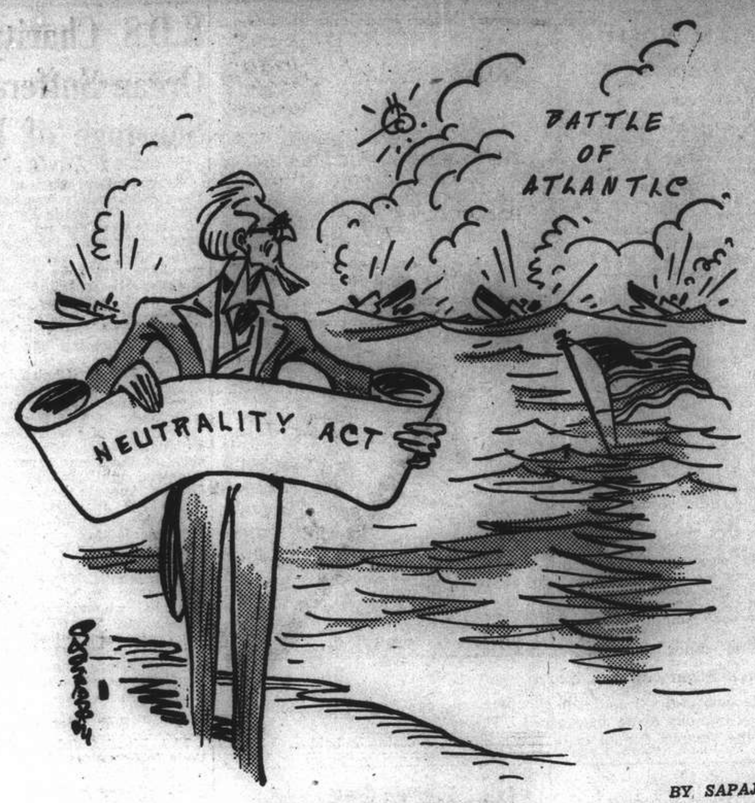
The protest was based on three points, firstly, that the Monselet was transporting phosphates which are not war contraband; secondly, it was navigating in French territorial waters and thirdly, the French tricolour was visible and therefore the ship's identity could not be mistaken.

The Monselet was sunk in the Mediterranean off Sfax.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1871

From Foochow:—It is so seldom that there is anything worth relating from here, that I seldom write; but by way of a change we have had a few exciting scenes in this neighbourhood lately. The attention of the worthy Vice-Consul, (who has lately returned from a sojourn in his native land) was called to decide whether or not it was legal for a foreigner to chastise a chair coolie, when the latter applied some of those delightful epithets, characteristic of the Chinese, to the former, without provocation. The decision was in favour of the celestial or more properly speaking the Queen, much to the chagrin of the abused foreigner. Next in the charge book, comes a case of the Pilot Company versus Bush, to know whether the latter could refuse a licensed pilot's services when offered, on the pilot ground. For this slight offence, the defendant had to pay 20 taels and costs. Amongst the latest improvements and additions to the Institutions of Foochow, is a Customs Club. The premises selected for this purpose are those known as the Foochow Hotel, but it has not yet transpired who are the members that have been selected to form the club. To prevent accidents occurring in the neighbourhood of the building, after sunset especially, the dangerous gutter way in front of the house has been filled, and it is decided to have a hand-rail on each side of the road, extending from the club to the Custom House. A Yankee barkeeper has been engaged and is now on a month's trial to enable him to become initiated into the ways of this Custom(ers.)



BY SAPAJOU

Exit Another Paper?

Difference Between Offensive And Defensive Air Fighting

AIRCRAFT of the Fighter Command have been doing particularly well in the daylight sweeps over German occupied France. Somehow we have come to expect that they will inflict heavy losses on the enemy if he tries to come over here in the daylight; but to do the same thing when he is met over France is much more difficult. In order to appreciate how much more difficult it is and to understand what a remarkably good piece of work our pilots are doing the difference between an offensive sweep and a defensive patrol has to be borne in mind. Besides that, the way in which airplanes fight has to be remembered, writes Mr. Oliver Stewart in "London Calling."

It is impossible to measure the feats of the Royal Air Force without being absolutely clear on these things; the difference between offensive and defensive fighter action and the basic methods which are used by airplanes when they meet in battle.

When the Germans were sending their bombers and fighters over here, our fighter squadrons went up to meet them with perhaps two or three hours' petrol on board. The duration—that is to say, the time in the air—of a fighter depends on the way it is being used. When it is cruising it consumes very little fuel compared with when it is fighting. In a fight, when everything is opened up to the fullest extent and the pilot forgets everything except the central problem of how to bring his guns to bear on the enemy, the fuel consumption soars. The engine drinks petrol. And the duration of the airplane under these conditions is very short indeed.

One Eye on Fuel Guage

But when our fighters were over this side they did not have to worry about duration. If their engine stopped through lack of fuel it meant a forced landing; but a forced landing in friendly country. If their engine stops when they are fighting in one of these sweeps over occupied France the airplane is a dead loss and they are made prisoner. So the first big difference between what the R.A.F. pilots are doing now and what they were doing last years is concerned with this matter of duration. Over the other side they have to fight with one eye on the clock—or rather the fuel gauge. They have to ensure that they are not hotly engaged in a dog fight just when their fuel is running low. This puts a big drag on the fighter pilot. He is having his easiest task when he can throw all other thoughts to the winds except that concerned with manœuvring for position.

Escorting Bombers is Not Easy

When the fighters are escorting bombers, as they have been doing in many—perhaps most of these sweeps—there is yet another subsidiary problem to be considered. The bombers will be quite a lot slower than the fighters. But the fighters must keep with them all the time. It is extraordinary how quickly a bomber formation can get into trouble if it is caught by a heavy formation of enemy fighters in the daylight when it is far over the other side. So the fighters have to stick to the bombers all the time and they must reduce speed to keep with them, and they must manœuvre so that they do not go far away from them when the bombers are making their bombing runs.

When enemy aircraft are seen coming up to try and break up the bomber formations, the escorting fighters have to be very wary. They must not be drawn off by a feint attack. Yet they must go in and engage the enemy fighters the moment they threaten the bombers.

Problems of Single-Seaters

Now if those difficulties are related to the way in which single-seaters do their fighting the size of the problem becomes clear. Single-seaters have all their guns fixed to fire forwards in the line of flight. Experience has shown that it is better to turn the airplane into a gun and to let the pilot aim that than to try and equip him with moveable guns. There are a hundred good reasons for this, but there is no need to go into them now. It is sufficient to recall that the single-seater must point itself at the enemy before it can engage him.

Suppose now that an offensive sweep is about to conclude and the aircraft are on their way back, and suppose that it happens to be at this moment that the enemy contrives to assemble strong forces on them. Fuel will be getting low and if a dog fight occurs it will get still lower very quickly indeed.

But a single-seater fighter cannot run away. I am not saying that any of our pilots ever would want to run away; but there are moments—for instance, if all the ammunition has been exhausted or if the fuel supply is right down—when the pilot is left with no choice.

He must try and run away. Directly he does so and turns for home the enemy will attack. And then he is powerless to reply to the attack unless he turns. That is what I mean when I say that a single-seater cannot run away.

When it is attacked, it must turn and try and face the enemy, for that is the only way it can bring its guns to bear. And even if it has run out of ammunition, it cannot avoid turning, for if it flies straight it presents an easy mark and is almost bound to be shot down.

So here you have conditions in which a fighter sweep might find itself in a very difficult position. It might be heavily engaged at just the moment when it ought to be making headway for home.

Interceptor Fighters

Interceptor fighters have the easiest job when they are defending, and the most difficult job when they are escorting bombers on an offensive sweep. Yet under those difficult conditions our pilots have contrived to bring down larger numbers of enemy machines than they lose themselves.

Nazi Air Force

It is true that the Germans have moved many of their air force units to the Russian front, and that in consequence our patrols do not face quite such heavy opposition. But there is evidence that the greater number of machines the Germans have moved have been bombers, and that they have still retained fairly considerable fighter forces in Western Germany and occupied France.

It looks to me rather as if the Germans feared that the Royal Air Force would go in directly they started their campaign against Russia and that in consequence they moved a greater proportion of bombers than fighters.

R.A.F. Successes Remarkable

Undoubtedly the R.A.F. successes have been remarkable. I want to rub this in because so many people who have talked to me about them have been comparing the figures obtained today for our own and enemy losses, with the figures for last September. It is not a fair comparison.

Indeed it might lead to disappointments. For the possibility always exists when the R.A.F. is working under the present conditions that it may have a bad day now and again and lose greater numbers than the enemy.

The war of 1914-18 is a very bad guide to this war. Conditions were so utterly different that comparisons are more likely to be misleading than anything else. But in the matter of air fighting I think there are parallels.

There was a time when the Germans held what practically amounted to air supremacy. But later in the war the Allies got absolute air supremacy all along the front. That meant that our squadrons of fighters were engaged all the time either on escort duties, on low-flying attacks on ground targets, or on offensive patrols. The defensive patrol practically ceased to exist.

Under these conditions our casualties in the Royal Flying Corps were sometimes very heavy. I should say that they were a good deal heavier than the German casualties, though I forget whether there are any official statistics to confirm this.

But the point was that the Flying Corps was doing what it was asked to do: dominating the enemy in the air. Its losses were warranted if it could keep all the time over the other side, harassing the German troops, bombing and attacking enemy artillery observation and other machines.

Proof of Superiority

There is a good deal of dispute about whether the offensive is bound to be so much more expensive in casualties than the defensive. Some battles suggest that it is, others that it is not. I imagine that the real answer to whether it is or is not in the air depends upon the technical quality, training and morale of the two opposed air forces.

If, in these sweeps the R.A.F. is now making, we maintain our ascendancy and still manage to bring down on the average more enemy machines than we lose, we shall have to attribute this result to technical superiority, better training and superior moral.

In a way offensive action aids moral. People talk about fighting with their backs to the wall: but an air pilot who goes out to look for the enemy over his own aerodromes is likely to feel more aggressive than one who must wait for the enemy to come to him.

As I have said, we do not want to feel too cocksure about these offensive operations. They have gone remarkably well and the R.A.F. will develop them and strike at the enemy harder and more often. But sometimes the casualty ratio may not be quite so favourable to us as it has been so far.

If that happens, it is worth remembering the difficulties I have discussed. It is also worth remembering that this offensive action is a tremendous encouragement to everybody—here and in all parts of the world—and that in pursuing it risks are well worth while.

U.S. Group Honours British Woman

London.

The British-American Restaurant, a community feeding centre "down Lambeth way," owes its much-appreciated existence to the heroism of a British woman seafarer, and the recognition of her bravery by the people of Norfolk, Va. states the "Christian Science Mointor."

The Victoria A. Drummond British-American Restaurant, to give it its full title, every day serves about 300 people with a good lunch, cafeteria-style, for the equivalent of twelve U.S. cents. Its equipment was bought with money collected by the people of Norfolk, Va., when they heard of the adventures of Miss Victoria A. Drummond of Lambeth, only woman second engineer in the British Merchant Navy, and goddaughter of Queen Victoria.

A Story of Heroism

The story of her heroism was told when her 6,500-tonner docked in Norfolk. It has since won for her the M.B.E. Lambeth was chosen as the site for this centre both because it was the birthplace of the intrepid sailorwoman, and because, after a winter of bombing, there was great need for lowpriced restaurant service in this battered district.

The London Gazette, in announcing the award of M.B.E. to Miss Drummond, gave an official account of her adventures.

Four hundred miles from land Nazi bombers attacked the ship. Second Engineer Drummond went below to take charge as soon as the alarm sounded. The first salvo of bombs flung her violently against the levers on the control platform. But she carried on and under her leadership the stokeroom and engine-room staff coaxed the last knot out of the ship. Then, as the danger became greater, she ordered them on deck and stayed on alone. More bombs fell. The main injection pipe just above her head "started" a joint and scalding steam rushed out.

"She nursed this vital pipe through the explosion of each salvo, the Gazette says, easing down when the noise of the aircraft told her that bombs were about to fall increasing steam again as they circled away for another run-in.

Her conduct, it continues, was an inspiration to the ship's company, and her devotion to duty prevented more serious damage to the vessel.

In the Evacuation of Dunkirk

During the World War Miss Drummond worked in an engineering shop in Dundee, and obtained her second engineer's certificate in 1924. When this war started she gave up her job in London and returned to sea. She took part in the evacuation from Dunkirk.

A plaque over the fireplace at the British-American Restaurant gives details of the founding of the centre and sets out the names of the Norfolk, Virginia, Committee Members. There is also a framed list of American subscribers.

U.S. May Send Mission to Equatorial Africa

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

The "Yomiuri" reported from New York on good authority that the United States in an effort to establish the first official contact with the De Gaulle Government is preparing to dispatch a displomatic mission to Equatorial Africa, which is under De Gaullist control.

The "Yomiuri" said that although this action may mean United States virtual recognition of the De Gaulle movement, it is thought unlikely that official recognition of General De Gaulle and his forces would be forthcoming immediately.

Meanwhile, the "Yomiuri" said that there was increasing tendency for American public opinion to favour extension of positive support to anti-Vichy elements.—Domei.

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WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Lecture. The Legend of Prometheus.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

J. S. Bach

Harpsichord concerto; Fantasy in G Minor; Preludes and fugues; Sonata for violin in G Minor; Brandenbourg concerto.

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To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Selections from Operettas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home
4.30-7.00 Chinese Programme
7.00 Hits and Encores
7.30 Dinner Time Music
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 Noel Abbott's Programme
9.00 News in English
9.20 "Weekly Commentary" by Alfred Morley
9.30 "The Siege and Fall of Warsaw"—a Play
10.15 Chopin Waltzes
10.30 Movie Memories
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese
(Programme details and Shortwave Schedules in Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 News, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 The Blue Peter. A magazine programme for the Merchant Navy.
9.15 Melody Parade. Geraldo and his Orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Raymond Peachey, Guitar.
Midnight. World Affairs. Talk by H. Wickham Steed.
7.45 French programme on GSG 16 metre band.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

U. S. NEUTRALITY ACT

If the reports current in Washington, to the effect that President Roosevelt intends to ask Congress to repeal the Neutrality Act, prove to be correct it will not be at all surprising. It need not mean that the United States would intervene in this war any more than she is doing at the present, but it would clear the way for sterner action, should the situation develop in such a manner as to make that necessary. Some of the legislators appear to be reluctant to go the whole distance towards repeal, and suggest that important amendments are more likely, but, whichever view ultimately prevails, it is clear that public opinion in the United States is growing stronger in favour of modifying American neutrality legislation, and bringing it more into line with actualities. Senator Tom Connally has pointed out that the supposition that if American vessels kept out of combat zones they would be free from attack has proved completely illusory, as shown by the sinking of the Robin Moor and the attack on the U.S. destroyer Greer.

The fact of the matter is that it is quite impossible for the United States to maintain neutrality in a struggle which involves the safety of the western hemisphere from the world-wide ambitions of the Nazis. Recent occurrences in Argentina, where Nazi quislings attempted to seize control of the Government, are sufficient proof of the reality of the German menace to North and South America, and, but for the swift action of the Argentine Government it is possible that within a very few days the first Nazi administration would have been set up in South America. Similar dangers exist in other Latin republics, though the evidence that public opinion is becoming more and more anti-German gives some promise that, as in the Argentine, so also in the other republics, Nazi intrigues will be brought to naught. That, however, would not relieve President Roosevelt of the necessity of taking every step necessary to clear the way for whatever steps he may consider necessary, and repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act is clearly essential.

As to whether public opinion in the United States is sufficiently prepared for the proposed new development President Roosevelt is the best judge, and if all that has happened in the past is any criterion it may be assumed that he will make no move unless he is certain of its being supported by the majority of the people. Clearly the German attacks on American shipping, whether in or out of the combat areas, have relieved the United States of the duty of recognizing those areas. They do not in fact exist as a result of the German action, for all the seas have by it been transformed into combat areas entailing no real safety for any vessel no matter what its nationality. Indeed the only really safe waters are those which are so far distant as not to be easily reachable by enemy submarines or aeroplanes. That being so, the decision on the part of the United States to convoy, and arm their merchant vessels is perfectly understandable. It is but fitting that they should be equipped to defend themselves against the acts of piracy of which the Germans are already guilty and of which more may be expected.

It is to be expected that when the matter comes before Congress the dyed-in-the-wool isolationists will do their utmost to prevent any alteration in the neutrality legislation. Others, who might have been opposed to it, will undoubtedly accept the establishment of a condition, and refrain from active opposition to the Administration, and the chances that repeal or amendment will be effected appear to be decidedly good. That is conceded by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Congress will have behind it the full support of the greater portion of the American public. The dangers to the western hemisphere have been brought home to them now more closely than at any time since the war began. The totalitarian threat to the whole of the Americas is now recognized for what it is, and, though the people of the United States have been slow to move, there is little doubt now that everything will be done to ensure the greatest possible security for the home of a great democracy.

ALLIED RESOLUTION

The conference of representatives of the Allied Governments at war with Nazism has unanimously adopted the principles enunciated in the declaration signed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, during their Atlantic meeting, and has started the work of reconstruction by approving a resolution which sets out under four headings the most urgent tasks to be tackled when peace is restored. The way has now been cleared for experts to work out details of what will be needed. No information has yet been received as to the nature of the discussions which will follow. But from the character of the four paragraphs of the resolution adopted, it may be deduced that the work will be divided into two sections: that requiring immediate attention, and that which takes the long view and envisages a world in which co-operation will take the place of unfriendly rivalry, and which, even at the cost of some sacrifice to individual nations, will hold out the hope that never again will there be even a threat of any catastrophe similiar to that with which peace-loving peoples have been over-taken. Paragraphs one, two, and four of the resolution can be summarized as preparing the way for co-ordination of the supply of foodstuffs, raw materials, and prime necessities to the countries now occupied by the Nazis: to organize a pool of resources for the period of transition from war to peace; and to prepare estimates of the needs of each nation, with their order of priority. This last clause, it will be seen, is an elaboration of paragraphs one and two; without it the co-ordination of supplies and the pooling of resources might be made useless.

Paragraph three, while covering the immediate needs, also extends over a wider field. It expresses the readiness of all the Allies to collaborate to the fullest extent of their power in meeting the most urgent demands of reconstruction, and implies also a willingness to continue that collaboration after the immediate needs have been satisfied, and the world is enabled to sit back among the tidied ruins of its old environment and plan something new—something whose foundation will be firm enough to withstand even the most subtle undermining. It must not be imagined that the Allies will have to do little more than clasp hands and sign a document pledging themselves "to live happily ever after." In realization that adjustments will not be as simple as this, the Allies are fortunate in having to guide them the experiences of the "inter-war" years. The disillusionments of those years are still with us. Never again will there be absolute trust that a signature on the dotted line must necessarily usher in a millenium of peace and plenty. The sheet anchor of the last world order, the League of Nations, was universal disarmament, but it did not prevent the ship from drifting into danger. In the next peace the duty of policing the world, as it has somewhat unhappily been called, will devolve by common consent upon those peaceful Powers who are best able to do it without dislocating their entire economies. At the present moment, the British Empire and the United States of America have been unofficially nominated for this duty, but there is no reason why other nations such as Soviet Russia and the French Empire when it is restored to its erstwhile greatness should not take an equal share of this responsibility, while the so-called smaller countries may justly be required to shoulder part of the burden in accordance with their ability. The "rogues" of the world must be chained, and the chains must be strong enough to hold them. Force is the only thing the "rogues" understand, and, therefore, force must be used until their change of heart and mind has been proved.

Three reservations, which hardly merit the title, may be noted in the London conversations. The first was by the Netherlands and concerned the co-ordination of food and other supplies to the Allied nations. With great foresight the Netherlands Government commenced organizing supplies for their own people some time ago, and quite naturally do not wish any co-ordinated scheme to interfere with the working of their own. Paragraph two of the resolution, however, covers this fear, stating "that while each of the Allied Governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own peoples, their respective plans should be co-ordinated in the spirit of inter-Allied collaboration...." Which means to say that while there is every desire to encourage rehabilitation by individual governments, there is a danger which all would wish to avoid that individual rehabilitation may tend to be at the expense of the whole. The second reservation concerned the wording of the Atlantic Charter—"They will endeavour, *with due respect to their existing obligations*, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world...." The Netherlands Foreign Minister drew attention to the implications of the words which are here stressed in italic type, and reminded the conference that after the last war "existing obligations" were allowed to assume such importance that they became a serious obstacle in the path of international trade. The warning is one for which the conference should be grateful, though the statement made in Point Five of the Charter, the "desire to bring about the fullest collaboration of all nations in the economic field," might be construed to meet it. Last of the reservations was made by the Soviet Russian representative who, while voting for the resolution, reserved the right to put forth certain proposals for equal representation on the controlling board of reconstruction and suggested that plans and proposals should be submitted to the various governments for their observations before they were submitted to the Allied conference. His motives are understandable. M. Maisky, as Ambassador to Britain, would not have the same plenipotentiary powers as most of the other representatives, and he would naturally not wish to be placed in the position of having to commit his government to courses of action of which they might eventually disapprove. These reservations cannot be termed in any way rifts in the Allied unity, but show that the problems of the future are being approached with proper realism.

New Zealand's Day

Today, New Zealand celebrates the thirty-fourth anniversary of its rise to Dominion status, for it was on September 28, 1907, that the elevation of the colony to that status was declared. It had been given self-government long before that under the guidance of the Colonial Office, but the decision of the British Government to transform the Empire into a commonwealth of nations, bound together by a common loyalty and mutuality of interests, led to New Zealand being made to rank with Canada, Australia and South Africa. That it was a wise move subsequent history has amply demonstrated. New Zealand was no whit behind the other Dominions when Europe was plunged into war by the ex-Kaiser. They contributed of their man-power in a splendid response to the call of the Empire, and the deeds of their men cover the military records of the Dominion with considerable glory. Again, when Hitler commenced the war for which he had been preparing, New Zealand did not fail to rally to the common cause, and men of the Dominion together with those from Australia have shown the Italians and the Germans the fighting quality of Britain's imperial sons. In addition to that, New Zealand has followed the example of all the other Dominions by devoting a considerable portion of her industry to the manufacture of war material, and it may with justice be said that the people of New Zealand are pulling their weight in the titanic struggle which is now progressing. Hitler has written something to the effect that it would be a terrible thing to destroy the British Empire. He may or may not have meant what he wrote, but of this he may be satisfied—the people of the British Commonwealth are fully determined that, now that he is attempting precisely that very thing, he shall be defeated and Germany reduced to such a position that no third attempt shall be made. A democracy such as the British Commonwealth, bound together by ties which the Nazi mind can never hope to understand, is not easily to be torn apart and it is confidently expected that it will not be so very long before Hitler is brought to a realization of that fact. When that time comes it will have been people like the New Zealanders who will have assisted Great Britain in bringing it about, and the part they are playing in this struggle will add much to the great glory which is already theirs.

A Horrible Story

Reuter carries a report today to the effect that the Moscow radio in English on Wednesday stated that doctors in German army hospitals have had instructions to put to death badly wounded men for whom there is no hope of their returning to the ranks, the question in each case to be decided by the head doctor of the hospital. It is a horrible story, but not to be discounted for that alone. It will be remembered that some time ago reports came out of Germany to the effect that the Nazis were killing incurable lunatics. The argument in that case seemed to have been that those unfortunate sufferers were useless to the State and, therefore, could with benefit be disposed of. Here was the brutal mentality of the Nazi mind displayed in all its horrible nakedness, and there is no reason to disbelieve the Moscow story in the light of what is known to have happened already. The argument is exactly the same. German youths badly wounded in what they think is fighting for their country, and not for the satisfaction of the ambitions of a bunch of brutal gangsters, are, apparently, if in such a condition that they cannot fight again, to be murdered. Mothers in Germany are asked to produce more and more children to swell the ranks of the German army. Yet, they may not know it now, though they may in good time, those sons, if they are unfortunate to receive such injuries as to render them unfit for further active service, are to be liquidated. It is cheaper than allowing them to live, relieving the Nazi Government of the necessity of awarding them wounded pensions or otherwise caring for them in after-life. Only those who can be of assistance to the State are apparently to be permitted to live. When it is realized that the medical service of the German army is reported to be in a particularly bad way, and that men with no more qualifications than two years study are entrusted with the care of the wounded, it is obvious that many men will be slain who under more efficient treatment should recover and lead useful lives in times of peace. It must be said in fairness that the story may not be true, but so much has happened in the past, the displays of Nazi ruthlessness have been such that the horror of the story does not justify its being disbelieved.

It is impossible to describe the amount of soothing influence which little acts of politeness and innocent flatteries exercise upon just the very people who usually expect, and receive, none—wives, sisters, relations—and this even when they quite understand what this politeness really amounts to.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

WHAT TO DO WITH SCRAPS

With a little ingenuity the plainest, most insignificant-looking scraps of cloth can be turned into clothing beautiful enough for a prince or a princess. Evidence of this fact comes with every shipment of war relief goods arriving at Boston headquarters of the Christian Science War Relief Committee for sending to Britain. Dainty little dresses, warm caps, mittens and bootees, quilts and comforters made from what once were very unimpressive-looking odds and ends are showing what conservation and thrift can accomplish. Some of the workers appear to have gone even farther in successful salvaging than mother went when she cut down father's old pants for little brother, says the "Christian Science Monitor."

Worn goods can often be brought up to the committee's standard of "comparable to new" by a little simple remodeling. Men's shirts with badly frayed collars and cuffs, for example, have been made into some of the most attractive dresses for bombed-out little girls of Britain.

The collar is removed, the sleeves cut short and puckered, and the shirt tails cut off for other uses. With a neat white sleeve trim, collar and pockets, an old blue shirt looks like a brand new dress from the finest store in town and just as good.

Battered old felt hats too out-of-shape for ordinary use are being turned into soft little felt slippers for babies. The hat is cut in half right along the middle, placed on an ironing board and ironed out flat. The little shoe pattern is then laid on the felt. Three pieces are cut, and then sewn together with bright silk twist. Sometimes a stout little inner sole is made from tough cardboard covered on both sides with outing flannel and fitted into the finished slipper. Then a tiny size tag—always a helpful detail—finishes the work.

Scraps of flannel left from cutting out larger garments are being used for infants' caps and booties. Scraps which remain after cutting out these smaller items can be sewn into square quilt blocks for coverlets.

Woollen socks with big holes worn in the toes are really only starting their careers of usefulness. Workers in Montreal, Canada, report they have been making such socks into warm caps for children by cutting them off at the ankles, gathering the material closely along the cut edge, and adding a pompon of bits of woollen yarn.

Mittens From Socks

Other committees have added a thumb to remodelled socks and thus made the material into warm mittens. Where the sock is too wide, it is stitched down the side.

Many committees have found it worthwhile to gather scraps of material of swatches of samples from tailor shops. This has proved an especially worthwhile practice. Numerous committees have sent in comforters from this material, and one group in the East sent in dozens of little boys' caps complete with ear flaps and under-the-chin fasteners. Each cap consisted of four pieces. The committee also sent mittens and tiny trousers made from similar material.

From Stillwater, Okla., a group reports they are cutting men's worn-out trousers into strips for sewing into comforter tops.

Many committees in textile centres have found it feasible to gather mill ends of cloth. One of the most interesting ways to use narrow strips of woollen material is to sew them together lengthwise to make a girl's dress. With careful pattern, a very stylish garment can be made, complete with dainty collar and pretty buttons.

Such pieces are also being worked into windbreakers or jackets. From swatches or odd pieces one committee cuts the backs and fronts of these garments and then from harmonizing or contrasting wool, knits sleeves, waistbands and collars.

After such economies as these, there may still remain woollen scraps, bits of men's clothing, flat parts of old woollen sweaters or socks. Any such odds and ends that are wool and clean and not too bulky can be used to make comforters. You take a pair of cotton blankets and place a layer of scraps on one of them. Then lay the second blanket on top, bind the two around the outer edges, and tack the whole together at small intervals with bright colored yarn. Result: almost in a twinkling of an eye you have a serviceable comforter that will help some English family to keep warm on winter's long nights.

And incidentally, the committee is now shipping only warm articles suitable for winter use. Britain's summer is short, and clothing to help bombed-out families next winter must be prepared and shipped now.

There are plenty of other ways to turn old material into bright new clothes. Every group of workers develops its own ideas, thus giving full play to imagination, ingenuity and thrift.

IN PARENTHESIS

Practicing Dentist

Pardon me for a moment please, said the dentist to the victim, but before beginning this work I must have my drill.

Good heavens, man! exclaimed the patient irritably. Can't you pull a tooth without a rehearsal?

• • •

They Would Be

You have a pretty tough looking lot of customers to dispose of this morning, haven't you? remarked the friend of the magistrate who had dropped in at the police court.

Huh! rejoined the dispenser of justice, you are looking at the wrong bunch. Those are the lawyers.

• • •

Meanwhile A Lone Rider

But Bertha, how did you make the acquaintance of your second husband?

It was quite romantic. You see, I was crossing the street with my first husband, when my second husband came along in a car and ran him down. That was the beginning of our friendship.

• • •

How Chilling!

It was a hot day.

Fadder, give me a nickel.

Vat for do you vant a nickel, mein son?

Fadder, I vant to buy en ice cream cone.

End for vy do you vant en ice cream cone.

Fadder, it meks me feel so cool and nice.

Ah, dat's all right, Izzy, fadder vill tell you a ghost story end mek the shivers run up your beck.

• • •

Maybe It Was A Plaid

Ishmael was buying a winter overcoat, and his wife was accompanying him, giving advice in the selection. After he had tried on several overcoats he came to one he liked and said to his wife:

It's a nize coat, Rachel, but, oi, so expensive!

Go ahead, if you like, take it—don't be so Scotch.

• • •

First Down

Two Scotchmen were watching a football game; one had a bottle, the other had only a thirst. The bottle man was talking very largely about his knowledge of the game, and what a fine player he was himself. During the conversation he helped himself very liberally to the contents of his bottle, whereupon the thirsty one said:

Well, I notice ye're a fine dribbler, but ye're nae gude at passing.

• • •

The Weigh of All Flesh

When his daughter returned to the little Vermont farm from the girl's college, the farmer regarded her critically and then demanded:

Afn't you a lot fatter than you was?

Yes, faw-ther, the girl admitted, I weigh one hundred and forty pounds stripped for 'gym.'

The father stared for a moment in horrified amazement then shouted: "Who in thunder is Jim?"

• • •

Easy Thar' Parson

The small town boasted a female preacher. One day while working in her study she heard a timid knock at her door. Answering the summons she found a bashful young farmer on the step.

Good afternoon, the parsoness remarked, was there something that I could do?

Does the minister live in this house?

Yes, sir.

Yes? Well, I cal'clate on gettin' married.

All right; I can marry you.

The lady parson was no sight for sore eyes, and the young rustic glanced just once at her face. Then without comment he jammed his hat on his head and hurried down the walk.

Will you be back? the ministrix called.

You ain't got no chanct to marry me, he answered over his shoulder. I don't want you; I already got me a gel picked out.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Lawn Bowlers to Have Busy Week-End; League Matches Tomorrow and Sunday

LAWN Bowls enthusiasts will be getting a double dose of league matches this week-end as, in addition to their regular fixtures tomorrow, they will be playing off on Sunday the tussles postponed from July 27. By a strange coincidence, the engagements which have been held up are the return games of the ones which will be played tomorrow: therefore, it will be the same teams which will be pitted against each other on both Saturday and Sunday. This being the case, each aggregation will be given an opportunity of playing on home greens over the week-end.

There is every indication that this week-end will be a critical one for the Clube Lusitano Reds in the lawn bowls league as it will probably depend on the result of their matches with the Shanghai Recreation Club whether they can go through the whole season without a single defeat. If there is any team in the competition that is capable of upsetting the hitherto unbeaten Portuguese aggregation, it is the Recs, the present runners-up and champions for the past three years.

Lusitano Reds Hold Lead

Only a poor start at the beginning of the season prevented the Recs from having an excellent chance at the title this year. It will need a miracle to put them in the running again as the Lusitano Reds have piled up such an impressive lead, reigning supreme with a percentage of .850.

The Recs, however, appear to be in very much better form in their recent encounters, and if they are capable of some inspired play this week-end, a victory in one of the two matches for them against the Clubs Reds will not be entirely out of the realms of possibility.

More Obstacles Ahead

Even though the Lusitano Reds bring off a triumph over the week-end, it will not be entirely plain sailing for them in their bid for a completely unblemished record. In their following two fixtures, they will be facing the Hongkew Golf Club and the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club — two teams which, at the top of their form, are strong enough to work the downfall of the Lusitanains.

At the same time, the battle for second place in the senior standings is still going on, and the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club have a 50-50 chance of regaining this position over the week-end. Their hopes are based on the probability that the Recs will go down to the Lusitano Reds. Then, if the Y.B.C. win their own tussles against the Lusitano Greens, they should be able to oust the Recs from the second berth. But there are a lot of "ifs" in this outlook. Besides, the Greens are not a team to be trifled with.

H.G.C. in Rut

At the present moment, the Hongkew Golf Club appear to be bogged down in fifth place with little immediate prospects of advancing. They will be meeting the Junior Golf Club, whom they should be able to subdue, but even a victory will probably not permit them to make much headway, unless they score decisive triumphs of say 4-1. If they can bring this off, they will just be able to climb over the heads of the S.L.B.C. Blues, who have drawn a bye this week-end.

While the Clube Lusitano Reds are endeavouring to obtain their ninth successive win, at the other end of the standings the Police will be doing their utmost to avert their tenth successive setback. In this attempt, the Police do not appear to be blessed with much chance of success as their opponents will be the S.L.B.C. Reds, a team though not brilliant this year, have shown steady enough form to be able to dispose of the Police.

Second Division

In the second division, matters are also winding rapidly to a climax. The Hongkew Golf Club last week-end ousted the S.L.B.C. from the top rung and there is every likelihood of their being able to consolidate their position this week-end: they will be meeting the cellar team among the junior aggregations, the Junior Golf Club, and should be able to walk off with at least three points. Meanwhile, the S.L.B.C. will not be able to make up for the ground they lost last Sunday as no match has been scheduled for them tomorrow.

The league programme for the week-end is as follows, each team playing home and away:

First Division

S.L.B.C. Reds *v.* Police Recreation Club.

Junior Golf Club *v.* Hongkew Golf Club.

Lusitano Reds *v.* Shanghai Recreation Club.

Yangtszepoo Bowling Club *v.* Lusitano Greens.

Second Division

Hongkew Golf Club *v.* Junior Golf Club.

Shanghai Recreation Club *v.* Clube Lusitano.

Barbarians Bowling Club *v.* Yangtszepoo Bowling Club.

Latest Standings

First Division

	P.	W.	L.	P.	Pts.	Pct.
Lusitano Red	8	8	0	40	34	.850
Recs	8	6	2	40	27½	.688
Yangtszepoo	8	6	2	40	26½	.663
S.L.B.C. Blues	10	6	4	50	28	.560
Hongkew G.C.	10	5	5	50	26	.520
S.L.B.C. Reds	9	3	6	45	18	.400
Lusitano Greens	9	4	5	45	18	.400
Junior G.C.	9	2	7	45	15	.333
Police R.C.	9	0	9	45	7	.156

Second Division

Hongkew G.C.	8	6	2	40	29	.725
S.L.B.C.	8	5	3	40	26½	.663
Country Club	7	4	3	35	21	.600
Yangtszepoo B.C.	7	4	3	35	19	.543
Recs	8	4	4	40	18½	.463
Lusitano	7	3	4	35	14½	.414
Barbarians B.C.	7	3	4	35	14	.400
Junior G.C.	7	1	6	35	7½	.214

Lawn Bowls Teams

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club

First Division

S.L.B.C. Reds (*v.* Police, S.L.B.C. greens, tomorrow):—W. J. Monk (skip), W. J. Ward, C. Pratt, D. B. Scrimgeour; W. Train (skip), A. S. Russell, E. Jacobs, W. C. Walker; W. A. Turnbull (skip), E. Owen, A. Parkhill, J. J. Evans. Extra Rink:—S. G. Mills (skip), A. Y. Tait, J. Cace, D. E. Harbottle.

Barbarians Bowling Club

Barbarians Bowling Club (*v.* Yangtszepoo Bowling Club, Barbarians greens, tomorrow):—H. Finnigan (skip), J. Bowie, C. Weed, W. Coleman; L. Bell (skip), J. Crighton, T. Dow, W. Pike; G. Pryde (skip), W. Dow, R. Black, D. Phillips. Reserves:—N. Bell, V. Mason.

Hongkew Golf Club

First Division

Hongkew Golf Club (*v.* Junior Golf Club, J.G.C. greens, tomorrow):—C. M. Sequeira (skip), A. Portaria, L. Ali, M. Ozorio, A. H. Corveth; A. M. Gutierrez (skip), A. G. Costa, T. Baptista, S. A. Pintos; J. M. M. Britto (skip), E. C. J. Pereira, J. J. Souza, J. A. Rocha.

Hongkew Golf Club (*v.* Junior Golf Club, H.G.C. greens, Sunday):—Same team as above.

Second Division

Hongkew Golf Club (*v* Junior Golf Club, H.G.C. greens, tomorrow):—F. Medina (skip), Alb. G. Costa, G. C. Jorge, A. M. Jesus; C. A. Pereira (skip), A. M. Gonsalves, F. J. Skinner, A. A. Assis; J. M. O. Sequeira (skip), C. A. Silva, A. F. Diniz, O. R. Holmes.

Hongkew Golf Club (*v.* Junior Golf Club, J.G.C. greens, Sunday):—Same team as above.

Yangtszepoo Bowling Club

First Division

Yangtszepoo Bowling Club (*v.* Lusitano greens, Y.B.C. greens, tomorrow):—R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), A. B. Hogg, F. C. McPherson, W. C. Grant; A. Cheetham (skip), S. S. Wilkinson, R. Matheson, W. G. Francis; W. R. Chisholm (skip), A. McLean, H. McMahon, J. Colquhoun.

General Reserves:—A. Campbell, J. T. Wakelin.

Second Division

Yangtszepoo Bowling Club (*v.* Barbarians Bowling Club, Barbarians greens, tomorrow):—J. O. Drysdale (skip), D. MacCallum, W. Simpson, H. Jackson; L. Beattie (skip), C. M. Keenan, G. Muller, R. M. Jordan; A. Sharp (skip), H. Booth, L. A. Greenhalgh, M. McVicar.

General reserves:—A. Campbell, J. T. Wakelin.

Clube Lusitano

First Division

Lusitano Reds (*v.* Shanghai Recreation Club, Lusitano greens, Saturday):—A. M. Souza (skip), S. del Rivero, F. M. F. Gutierrez; H. A. Ozorio (skip), C. L. Passos, J. M. Gutierrez, B. F. Marques; E. A. Souza (skip), J. P. de Campos, O. H. Edgren, A. A. Leitao.

Lusitano Greens (*v.* Yangtszepoo Bowling Club, Y.B.C. greens, Saturday):—L. F. Lopes (skip), A. F. Gomes, S. A. Collaco, S. F. Xavier; J. Sepe (skip), A. J. da Roza, J. E. Medina, A. C. Sequeira; Dr. D. M. P. Gutterres (skip), E.A.S.C. de Sousa, F. M. Gonsalves, J. A. Riveiro.

Lusitano Reds (*v.* Shanghai Recreation Club, Recs greens, Sunday):—Same team as above.

Lusitano Greens (*v* Yangtszepoo Bowling Club, Y.B.C. greens, Sunday):—L. F. Lopes (skip), A. F. Gomes, S. A. Collaco, S. F. Xavier; Dr. D. M. P. Gutterres (skip), E.A.S.C. de Sousa, F. M. Gonsalves, J. A. Riveiro; J. Sepe (skip), A. J. da Roza, J. E. Medina, A. C. Sequeira.

Second Division

Clube Lusitano (*v.* Shanghai Recreation Club, Recs greens, tomorrow):—F. X. Gutierrez (skip), L. M. d'Almeida, C. A. Danenberg, J. P. G. Roliz; A. M. Sequeira (skip), H. Costa, H. S. Remedios, A. A. Baptista; M. A. Sequeira (skip), H. A. S. de Sousa, R. Marcal, D. M. Gutterres.

Clube Lusitano (*v.* Shanghai Recreation Club, Lusitano greens, Sunday):—Same team as above.

Police Recreation Club

Police Recreation Club (*v.* S.L.B.C. Reds, S.L.B.C. greens, tomorrow):—M. L. Crowther (skip), W. Hutton, G. H. Craik, J. J. Gavan; J. M. Sanbrook (skip), C. McCahey, I. B. Williams, J. Ball; R. C. Martin (skip), R. J. Wimsett, D. Crawford, F. Corish; E. Gigarson (skip), S. Nancarrow, G. Knifton, S. S. Knowles. Reserves:—C. White, W. Brand, D. Robb, J. Binks, F. C. Woodley. Players unable to turn out should notify Mr. G. H. Craik immediately (Tel. 15380—Extension 128, Traffic Branch Headquarters.

Shanghai Junior Golf Club

S.J.G.C. (*v.* Hongkew Golf Club, S.J.G.C. greens tomorrow):—R. Thomson (skip), F. Stebbeds, M. Benton, J. Scott; A. Denton (skip), H. Hill, H. Cranfield, R. Miles; K. Swartzell (skip), P. Shaw, O. Schmied, C. Feltcher. Reserves: W. Watson, J. Aquino, G. Watt.

Kid Teddy

Kid Teddy will be facing his first acid test on Friday, October 3, when he trades blows with "Smiling" George Levchenko for the middleweight title.

Lawn Bowls Matches To Start at 3 p.m.

Owing to the shorter hours of daylight, the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association have announced that all future league matches are to start at 3 p.m. beginning with fixtures scheduled for the coming week-end.

Charity Card to Feature Double Main Event

Two boxing crowns, the middleweight and lightweight, will be at stake on Friday, October 3, when "Smiling" George Levchenko meets Kid Teddy for the middleweight championship of China in one of the two main events of a charity boxing card sponsored by the Committee in Aid of the Wounded Soldiers of the Russian Army. In the other main event of the evening, Paul Lojnikoff, reigning lighweight champion of China, will defend his title against "Vargas" Devcich, once lightweight champion of Yugoslavia and veteran of 90 amateur and 139 professional fights.

Just how Kid Teddy will fare against George Levchenko remains to be seen, but it may be said for certain that the fight will be a humdinger from the opening gong to the end, as Teddy has shown himself to be a willing fighter, to whom slugging is always welcome. His previous conquests include the once mighty Boris Zatz and "Brute" Brusnetzoff, whom he defeated twice.

Levchenko Favoured

Levchenko, who beat Young Dundee in a charity card for the welterweight championship of China some two months ago, is fast and tricky, and should take the nod over his less experienced, but nevertheless willing, opponent.

Paul Lojnikoff, after his T.K.O. over "Knocker" Nakano, appears as favourite to beat Devcich. The latter, with a string of victories to his credit, is past his prime and there is little doubt in the minds of the supporters of Lojnikoff that he will emerge an easy winner. The fight, like the one between Levchenko and Kid Teddy, is over the ten-round route.

The semi-final will once again bring "Kayo" Tihanoff, Shanghai's biggest favourite since the days of Andre Shelaeff, against Kid Andre, once the terror of the local rings. Kid Andre lost on points to young Tihanoff the first time they met but is reported to be in good condition and bent on avenging his loss. Tihanoff, on the other hand, will be out to make quick work of his opponent and thus confirm once more that he has not been labelled "Kayo" for no good reason.

Special Event

Paul Lojnikoff's brother, Peter, will have a hard nut to crack in Kid Rukenstein, fast rising Jewish fighter who has so far won the majority of his fights here. The fight is billed as a special event and will go over six two-minute rounds. In another six-round affair, Joe Clara, who recently drew Peter Lojnikoff, will trade punches with B. Onufreichuk. The latter has shown up well in his last few fights, and should give a good account of himself again.

The preliminaries will consist of three four-round bouts. In the most important of the three, "Walloper" Weiss, a classy Jewish fighter will meet "Typhoon" Ling in what promises to be a slugfest de luxe. Then there is "Charlie Chase" Collaco again on warpath, this time against a fellow Portuguese, bearing the name of Kid Souza. Both will weigh in at 132 pounds. The curtain raiser will be an affair between Kid Friedlander and Tiny Ling.

The programme follows:—

Middleweight Championship of China (10 rounds)

George Levchenko (150) *v.* Kid Teddy (152).

Lightweight Championship of China (10 rounds)

Paul Lojnikoff (135) *v.* "Vargas" Devcich (135).

Semi-Final (8 rounds)

"Kayo" Tihanoff (167) *v.* Kid Andre (175).

Special Event (6 rounds)

Peter Lojnikoff (132) *v.* Kid Rukenstein (136).

Joe Clara (138) *v.* B. Onufreichuk (135).

(4 rounds)

"Walloper" Weiss (126) *v.* "Typhoon" Ling (124).

"Charlie Chase" Collaco (132) *v.* Kid Souza (132).

Kid Friedlander (117) *v.* Tiny Ling (117).

Tickets at $50, $20, $10 and $5 are now on sale at Moutrie's, 4th Marines Club, Monk's Brass Rail, Russo-Chinese Bank (29 Route Paul Henry) and Soviet Club.

Walker Clouts Three-Bagger To Save Dodgers From Defeat

New York, Sept. 24.

BIG Fred Walker socked out a three bagger with the sacks loaded today to beat the Boston Braves, permitting Brooklyn's Dodgers to stay a game and a half ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals in the toughest National League pennant race in years.

Brooklyn, with only three more games to play, meets Boston again tomorrow. Today's win was their 98th of the season. St. Louis has four more games on its schedule.

The outlook was none too bright for Brooklyn after errors by Harold Reese and Harry Lavagetto enabled the Braves to score two runs in the fourth.

In the seventh, however, Joe Medwick and Reese connected with consecutive singles. Lew Riggs also was safe when Ed Millers throw to second on his grounder was too late to catch Reese. Walker then proceeded to bring in his three mates with a slashing triple.

Hopp Starts Rally

The next inning Lavagetto walked and Reese connected with his second hit of the day, a three bagger which scored Lavagetto and enable Brooklyn to win the game 4 to 2.

Walt Higbe and Hugh Casey handled the mound assignment for Brooklyn and limited the Braves to five hits.

St. Louis remained in the pennant race as Harry Gumbert shutout the Pittsburgh sluggers 4 to 0 and yielded only six hits. The game was scoreless until the sixth when the Cards gathered three runs. Johnny Hopp started the rally with a single and went to second on Terry Moore's sacrifices. Hopp scored on the next play when Musial singled. Estel Crabtree then singled, Frank Crespi walked and Martin Marion doubled to bring in two more runs.

The Cards brought their total up to four in the ninth when Jim Brown beat out a bunt, went to second on Hopp's sacrifice and sprinted home on Moore's single.

Cincinnati's Reds tightened their grip on third place by beating out the Chicago Cubs 2 to 0. The Chicago hurlers held the Reds to four hits but two errors contributed to the downfall of the Cubs.

Bucky Walters went the full route for the Reds, allowed a half dozen hits and received airtight support. The Reds scored their runs in the first and fourth frames.

New York's Giants ran their victories for the year to 72 when they took both ends of a double header from the Philadelphia Phillies. They won the first game 4 to 1 and the second 2 to 0.

Yankees Win 99th Game

In the night cap Kunkel, a rookie, allowed only two hits as he blanked the Quaker City outfit. Two Phillies hurlers were nicked for ten safeties.

New York's Yankees won their 99th game of the season by easily defeating the Philadelphia Athletics 7 to 2. Atley Donald was on the hill and held the Athletics to six hits.

Joe Dimaggio, playing his second game since being injured a month ago, connected with his 29th and 30th homers of the year. Catcher Ken Silvestri also connected with a circuit drive for the Yanks.

The Boston Red Sox scored a double win over Washington's Senators, taking the opener 7 to 2 and the night cap 5 to 4.

Ted Williams, leading hitter of the majors, turned in only one hit for the day and his average dropped to .401 per cent.

Ken Keltner Homers

Thornton Lee recorded his 21st mound victory of the year as he bested Jim Bagby of Cleveland in a pitchers' duel. Chicago White Sox took the game by a 2 to 1 score and Lee allowed only two hits.

Lee also connected with a double in the fifth inning and scored one of Chicago's runs. The lone Cleveland score resulted from Ken Keltner's homer in the fourth frame. Detroit's Tigers were nosed out three to one by the St. Louis Browns but still stayed in fourth place by a half game margin.

Louie Newsom allowed only six hits but failed to keep them scattered. It was the 20th loss of the year for former Detroit Ace. Bob Harris was on the hill for St. Louis and was nicked for ten safeties.—United Press.

Dodgers May Win League Today

The National League race can end today.

If the Dodger's win and the Cardinals lose, the Dodgers, now a game and a half ahead—win the pennant regardless of the outcome of the remainder of the schedule.

If the Cardinals win the remaining three games, the Dodgers need two victories to clinch the pennant.

If the Cards take only two more games the Dodgers need just one decision. If the Cardinals win only one more, the Dodgers can lose all three and still stay in first place.

Due to a tie last week, one contest was erased from the Cardinal's schedule. — United Press.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	10	1
Philadelphia	1	7	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Schumacher and O'Dea; Johnson, Grissom, F. Melton and Warren.			
New York	2	10	0
Philadelphia	0	2	1
(second game)			
Batteries: Kunkel and Hartnett; Lambert, Beck and Livingston, Warren.			
St. Louis	4	12	0
Pittsburgh	0	6	1
Batteries: Gumbert and Mancuso; Lanning, Sewell and Lopez, Baker.			
Brooklyn	4	10	2
Boston	2	5	1
Batteries: Higbe, Casey and Owen. Franks; Tobin and Berres, Masi.			
Chicago	0	6	2
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Batteries: Lanfranconi, Kish, Volson and Scheffing; Walters and Lombardi.			

American League

Philadelphia	2	6	1
New York	7	13	3
Batteries: Marchildon, Shirley and Wagner; Donald and Silvestri.			
Boston	5	11	1
Washington	4	11	2
(second game)			
Batteries: H. Newsome and Pytlak; Mulligan and Evans, Bolton.			
Detroit	1	10	0
St. Louis	3	6	0
Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; R. Harris and Ferrell.			
Boston	7	9	1
Washington	2	4	3
(first game)			
Batteries: Wagner and Peacock; Leonard, Anderson and Early, Evans.			
Cleveland	1	2	0
Chicago	2	6	0
(night game)			
Batteries: Bagby and Hegan; Lee and Tresh.			

Amateurs Trounce Cricketers 11-5 In Baseball Game

The Shanghai Amateurs chalked up another victory when they defeated the Shanghai Cricket Club in a friendly baseball game of seven innings played yesterday afternoon on the Baseball Diamond of the Race Course by the score of 11-5, but it was only after the Civilians put out a strong fight that they won as the Club played an excellent game.

Although the cricketers lacked experience at batting, they showed themselves to be just as good as the Amateurs in fielding and catching, at times catching pop flies with their bare hands while committing only six errors throughout the game, one more than the winners.

"Tiny" Pitts, played a sterling game for the Club out at centre field first and later on second base. He was the only man to hit a two-bagger yesterday.

The tussle was close during the first half of the game and it was only in the fourth inning that the Amateurs were able to lead when they chalked up four runs which they got through which came off several errors on the part of the fielders.

In the first half inning, Al Huebnei took things seriously and held the Club scoreless when he fanned two players while the third was put out on first base.

However, in their half of the inning, the Amateurs were able to score two runs as Becker singled and then came home off Fielden's single. The Amateurs received their third hit and second run when Willie Ward banged out another single to score Fielden. The side was retired when the Club made a snappy double play which saw Honeycutt pick up a grounder, relay it to Marshall for the second out, while a fast throw to Sinclair on first base put out the third player.

The Cricket Club was held scoreless in the next inning but in the third frame they chalked up a lone tally when Pote-Hunt singled, stole second base and then came home on two passed balls.

No more scoring was seen until the fourth canto when the Amateurs added four runs with no hits. Two players were walked, another two got on bases by errors, while a past ball and a wild pitch saw the Civilians bring in their fourth player.

In the fifth inning the Club scored two runs when "Tiny" Pack batted out his double to centre field and, scored Pote-Hunt and Godkin. But the Amateurs went one better and added three more runs in their half of the inning and after another shutout for the Club, they scored their last two runs.

The Shanghai Cricket Club staged a rally in the final inning, batting out four singles on which they scored two runs. However, Sinclair sent a fly into W. Ward's hands and a double play was made when the ball was relayed to De Becker on first base.

The box score:—

S.C.C.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Pate, lf., ss.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Godkin, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0
Marshall, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Pitts, cf., 2b.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Honeycutt, p.	4	0	2	0	4	1
Sinclair, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1	2
Orr, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Allen, F., c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Stokes, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pote-Hunt, ss., 2b., cf.	3	2	3	0	5	1
	30	5	9	18	14	6

Amateurs

DeBecker, 2b.	4	3	2	3	1	0
Krause, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	1
Fielden, 1b.	3	3	2	6	0	1
W. Ward, cf.	2	1	2	1	1	0
Kabbert, ss.	3	0	0	0	3	0
B. Allen, lf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Posnecke, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	1
J. Ward, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gallop, c.	3	0	0	8	1	1
Huebner, p.	3	1	1	0	3	0
	28	11	8	21	9	5

Score by innings:

S.C.C.	001	020	2—	5
Amateurs	200	432	x—	11

Summary:—Earned runs—Amateurs 3, S. C. 2. Two base hits—Pitts. Stolen bases—3, Sinclair 2, Fielden 2, Godkin, F. Allen, Pote-Hunt, DeBecker, J. Ward. Runs batted in—pitts 2, W. Ward 2, Pote-Hunt, Krause, Fielden, Gallop. Bases on balls off Huebner 1, off Honeycutt 3. Struck out by Huebner 7, by Honeycutt 5. Left on bases—Amateurs 1, S.C.C. 6. Double plays—Honeycutt to Marshall to Sinclair, W. Ward to De-Becker. Wild pitches—Honeycutt, 2, Huebner. Past ball—F. Allen 2, Gallop 2. Umpire—W. Stoy Elliott plate and bases. Time of game—1 hour and 1 minutes.

Golf Starting Times

Hungjao Golf Club

SATURDAY

2.00 Martin Little, Marden
2.05 Willson, Anderson, Smith, Wolsiffer
2.10 Rigden, Perry, Adamson
2.15 Burton, Germ
2.20 Krueger, Hill, Jourdin, Pharis
2.25 Hadland & Co.
2.30 Cheetham, L, Arnold, M. Kidd
2.35 Raworth, MacDonald, Fisher
2.40 Huxter, Kearton, Bates, MacEwen
2.45 Curtis, Howard, & Co.
2.50 West, Thomas, Riggs, Cumming
2.55 Howell, Maitland, McBain, & Co.
3.00 Captain's Time/Laffond, Partner
3.10 Gambling, & Co./Reynell, & Co.
3.20 Gibbings, Nazer, Mann
3.15 Campbell, Scott, Beveridge, Glass
3.30 Buyers, & Co.
3.35 Clanford, Gauntlett, McN., Forbes
3.40 Jensens

SUNDAY

8.28 Taplins/Willson, Davies
8.48 Reynell, Gordon/Jensen
8.56 Robinson, Huxter/Adamson, Partner
9.00 Riggs, Cumming/Smith, Cheetham
9.16 Kearton, Partner/Rigden, Smith
9.28 Piercy, Jourdin/Campbell, Glass
9.36 K. M. Cumming, Smith Wright
9.44 Captain's Time/M. Widd, Partner
9.52 Morrison, Marr./Gibbings, Partner.
10.06 Krueger, Mortimer/Lee, Whyte
11.00 Curtis, Howard, & Co.

Shanghai Golf Club

SATURDAY

1.12 MacFarlane, Jenkins/MeC..s Snow
1.24 Wienberg, Brown/Bell, Cowherd
1.32 Isherwood, Cameron/Vice President
1.44 Captain/Grubb, Dickson
1.52 Openshaw, Kench/President
2.08 De Jong, Lampo
2.12 Cumming Smith-Wright
2.16 Barry, Gluckauf/Ballingall, MacD.
2.36 Iseri, Matsunaga

SUNDAY

8.32 Teraoka, Uyama/MacFarlane, Gros.
9.16 De Jong, Jenkins/Isherwood, Brown
9.28 Wienberg, Parkhill/Bell, Cameron
9.36 Clark, Walker/McGants, Cowherd
9.48 President/Rogers, Hartnett
9.52 Vice President/Captain
10.08 McCutcheon, Tolmie/Martin, Stilli.
10.16 (Wentworth, Laffond/Iseri, Matsun.
10.26 Openshaw, Jeffey/Beveridge, Ross
10.36 Huggett, Germ./Wentworth, Laffond
10.48 Gluckauf, *Gluckauf*

Recreation Ground Golf Course

SUNDAY

6.52 Kobayashi, Ishikawa/Yama., Hirota
7.00 Momma, Torii/Arai, Tsuruda
7.24 Kifune, Isa/Davidson, Evans
7.48 *Braun*, White/Drazdil, Collaco
8.12 Higuchi, Sugiyama/Matsui, Fuka.
8.40 Gelewsky, *Scarpa*/Young, Marcal
8.52 Klausner, *Broad*/Nakano, Arakawa
9.04 Royster, *Bradbeer*/Grew, Richard.
9.16 Swan, Ephgrave/Page, Sidebotham
9.28 Committee's Time/Carter, Edelstein
9.44 Berthet, Palmer/Sonnleitner, Hart.
9.48 Sennitt, Broad/Davies, Meschersky
10.04 Beattie, *Parsons*/Gould, Sampson
10.28 Okamura, Shimane
10.40 Goodwin, *Troianovsky*
10.52 *Wilson*, Wright/Crowther, Norris
11.20 Brisk, Spiegler/Cannon, Lumsdaine
11.32 Ozorio, Conde/Yabu, Yamane
11.56 Saint Pol, *Saint Pol*

Heather Angel is sick and tired of playing simpering ingenues on the screen and for a long time had unavailingly done her best to persuade the producers to cast her in more meaty types of parts. But it was only a complete case of mistaken identity that finally gave her the opportunity she so earnestly desired.

Annual Tussle for Franklin Cup to Be Held Tomorrow

By "The Chaser"

The closing of the Shanghai Polo Club's season will be marked tomorrow afternoon by a highly attractive programme which includes the annual competition for the Franklin Cup—a yearly tussle between the second teams of the Light Horse and the American Troop. Another match, an exhibition one, will be played after the Franklin Cup encounter and, as far as quality is concerned, it will undoubted be well above that of the Cup match.

Both units have already selected their teams and the line-ups for tomorrow will be:—

Light Horse:—H. A. White, J. Kinloch, E. Toeg, J. O. Pote-Hunt.

American Troop:—F. Kauffman, A. V. Striker, A. M. Klehn, P. Kopes.

Contrary to the custom of past years, this match will not be played over the usual route of six chukkers, but will be played over four. This was mutually agreed upon by both sides owing to a scarcity of mounts Though the Light Horse appear to be a stronger side a close encounter may nevertheless be expected as both teams carry the same handicap—four goals.

A sparkling game should be seen when America (Culbertson, Moore, Fritz, Allman) takes the field against the world (Neppo, C. B. Moller, du Rivau, E. B. Moller) in the exhibition match. Both teams are quite apparently evenly matched both on paper and on handicap. 13 goals is the handicap of both teams.

At the conclusion of the match prizes will be presented to the winning teams of this summer's cup and tournament matches.

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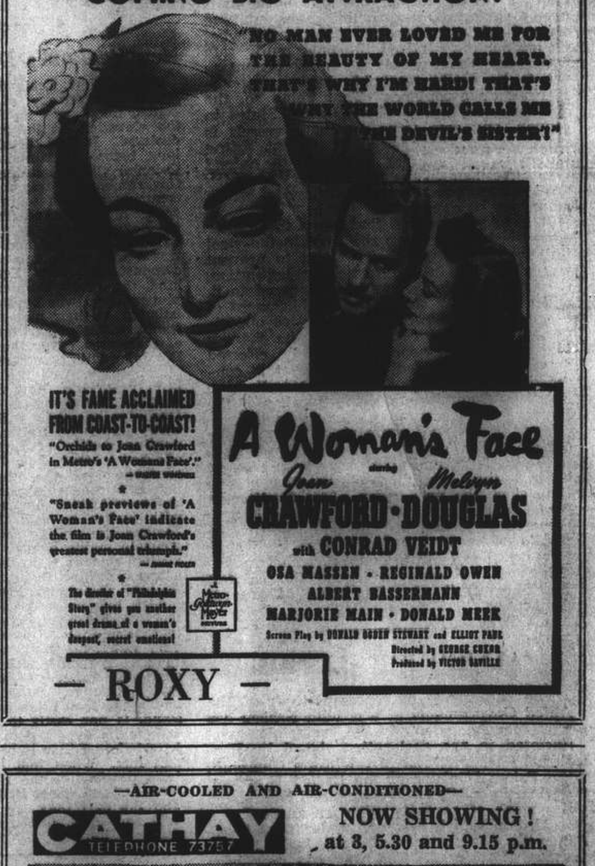
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"Sneak previews of 'A Woman's Face' indicate the film is Joan Crawford's greatest personal triumph."
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Screen Play by DONALD OGDEN STEWART and ELLIOT PAUL
Directed by GEORGE CUKOR
Produced by VICTOR SAVILLE
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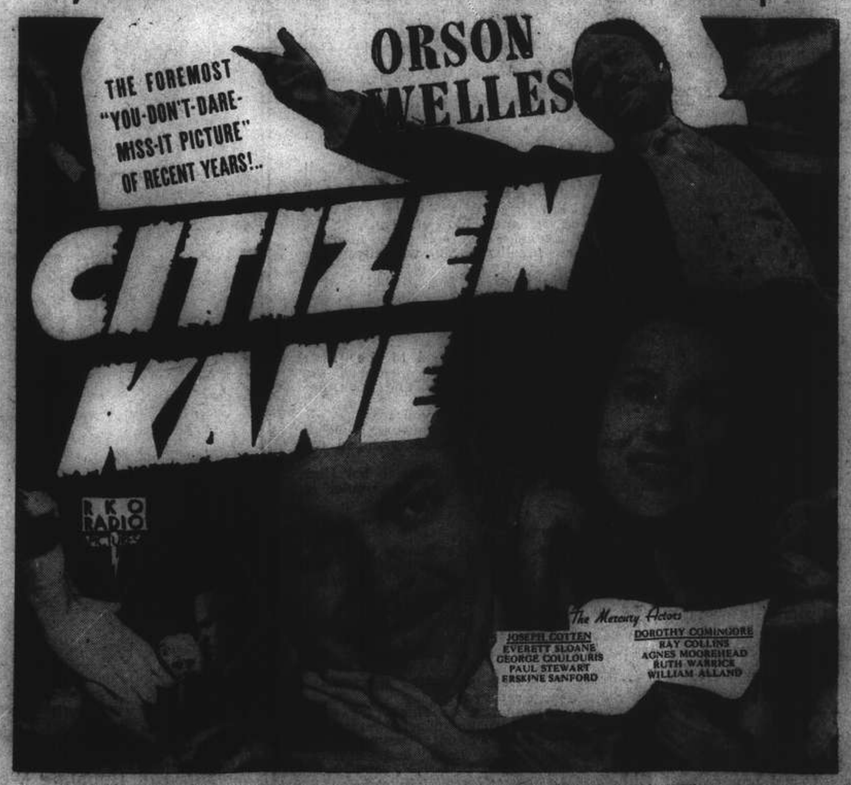

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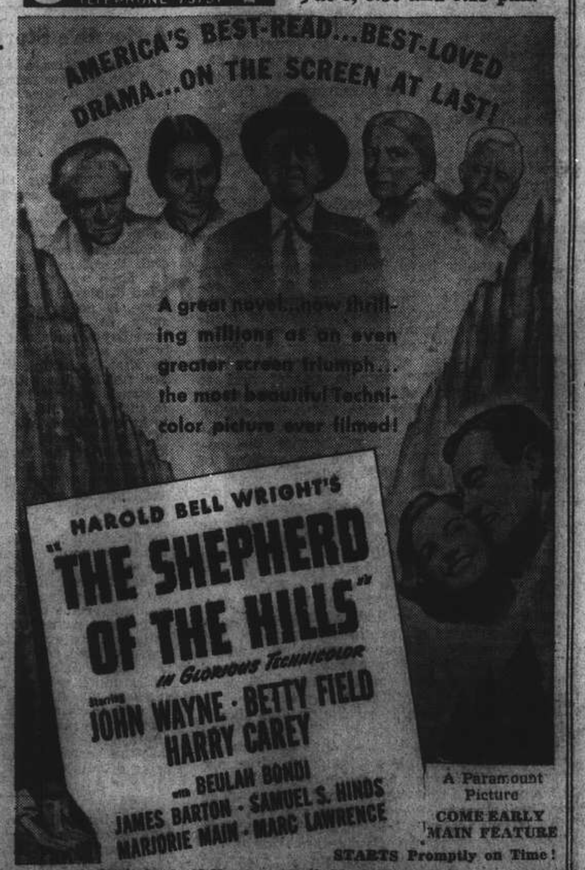
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Cessation of Silk Imports in U.S. Means Cotton Stockings

New York, Sept. 25.

UNITED States cotton consumption will increase less than 10 per cent. if women's hosiery and other articles formerly made of silk are produced from cotton yarn because of cessation of silk imports from Japan, a United Press survey indicated today.

A 5 per cent. rise in the use of cotton seems the most reasonable estimate, based on admittedly incomplete data assembled after the Far Eastern crisis had precipitated the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States. This action was followed by a Government order halting all civilian processing of silk to conserve available supplies for military uses.

Approximately 43,000,000 dozen pairs of silk stockings were produced here last year. If cotton were substituted, the Department of Agriculture has estimated that 300 000 bales of long staple cotton would be required. Such cotton is grown domestically principally in South Carolina, Arizona, Florida and the Mississippi delta.

Less Than Expected Crop

Potential use of 300,000 bales of cotton for hosiery manufacture compares with total estimated domestic consumption of at least 10,500,000 bales, which in itself is less than the crop expected this year.

In addition, cotton will undoubtedly be used to a much greater extent in the manufacture of underwear and other women's apparel formerly made of silk or rayon.

The Cotton Textile Institute of New York anticipates a sharp expansion in the demand for fine cotton yarn for women's hosiery. Textile producers point out, however, that supplies of cotton yarn suitable for hosiery have been heavily depleted by the defence programme. Eventually it is believed that cotton lisle will be used in the manufacture of the entire body of the stocking by many mills.

150 Varieties

The Department of Agriculture recently announced that 150 different cotton stocking designs were now available, and said that 89 per cent. of the nation's full-fashioned knitting machines were suitable to the use of cotton as well as silk. Only 47 per cent. of those machines were able to handle nylon yarn.

Several government agencies are engaged on a programme designed to maintain the employment of as many as possible of the 175,000 displaced silk workers and to assure for the country an adequate supply of hosiery and other articles formerly made of silk.

That programme is under the direction of Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management; Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian supply, and Donald M. Nelson, OPM Purchasing Director. They control a special joint commodity section "to handle the general problem of maintaining operations of the silk hosiery and throwing industry and specifically such problems as obtaining substitutes for silk, converting hosiery and throwing capacity to the use of subtitute fibres and allocating available rayon yarn and rayon yarn manufacturing capacity".

Desire for Allure

For several years cotton textile mills have been experimenting with the manufacture of fine cotton hosiery that would appeal to the feminine desire for allure coupled with utility. Striking a new fashion note are the two and three tone tweed effects in lisle hosiery recently developed in the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton lisle stockings have been standard wearing apparel in Europe for many years, and English and French mills specializing in these yarns were large importers of long staple American cotton before the war.

A poll of fashion experts by the Cotton Textile Institute revealed that while lisle yarns are expected to make up at least part of the deficit in silk supplies, outlets for women's cotton hosiery of other types of yarns are broadening steadily. An example is the current popularity of brightly coloured cotton sports hosiery. Knee-length hosiery in high shades is expected to appeal especially to girls of high school and college age and to sports enthusiasts.—United Press.

Japan Angered by Gasoline Shipped To Soviet Russia

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

Mr. Ichi Kishi, a deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, in a radio broadcast to the nation last night explained Japanese feelings over United States aid to Russia.

Mr. Kishii said that it was inconceivable that United States aid to Russia by shipments via Vladivostok would constitute a menace to Japan because of the shortage of American bottoms.

However, Mr. Kishii said that apart from the question of volume of such shipments, the Japanese people's feelings over navigation close to Japanese waters by American ships transporting such supplies as aviation gasoline, which the United States had embargoed to Japan, "is similar to that over the Asama Maru case last year when a British warship forcibly inspected the Asama in waters from which Mt. Fuji was visible.

"The entire Japanese nation was deeply aroused by that incident," Mr. Kishii said. "For that reason the Japanese Government has sent representations to the United States and Russia."—United Press.

Little Faith in Japan, U.S. Talks States Hallett Abend

Batavia, Sept. 25.

Little faith in the current Japanese-American conversations in Washington was expressed by Mr. Hallett Abend, former "New York Times" correspondent at Shanghai, who is at present visiting the Netherlands East Indies, in an interview with the press here today.

Mr. Abend, who is on a tour of the Philippines, Manila and Australia for the "Readers' Digest," added: "What can one expect as long as the United States is obliged to keep her fleet in the Pacific and Britain to keep an army in Malaya? And as soon as the United States moves her fleet to the Atlantic and Britain withdraws her army from Malaya, Japan will seize the opportunity and strike quickly."

U.S. Holds Key

The National Broadcasting Company representative, the well-known commentator Dr. John S. Young, who recently visited Japan, is now also in Batavia, where he intends to stay three weeks.

He said that the Japanese-American discussions in Washington would be resumed after the Japanese Minister, Mr. Wakasugi, returned to Washington from Tokyo.

He believed that Mr. Joseph Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, and Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, were the right men in the right places.

The United States, he added, "holds the key to the whole Far Eastern situation, and only has to show and use it."—Reuter.

Japanese Says Talks With N.E.I. Are Out Of the Question

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

The Japanese news agency Domei, in a despatch from Kobe today quoted Mr. Shigezo Hosoda, director of the Nomura Company, as saying "Japan and Netherlands East Indies relations have finally come to the point where reopening of Batavia talks of last summer is unthinkable."

Mr. Hosoda has returned from a six months inspection tour of the Indies, Indo-China and Thailand.

"Netherlands East Indies policy is dependent on the United States and Britain." Mr. Hosoda was quoted as saying," "and hence Dutch authorities are determined not to ship petroleum and iron to so called enemy countries."

Mr. Hosoda said that Japan must help Thailand and Indo-China as much as possible in order to raise living standards of Annamites and Thailanders.

Domei reported Mr. Hosoda as having said that Anglo-American interests were exerting extreme economic pressure on Thailand in an effort to alienate that country from Japan. —United Press.

Thailand Causing Much Concern Says "Kokumin"

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

The "Kokumin" today said that Thailand at present was the cause of greatest concern to Japan because of Thailand's difficulty in maintaining its avowed strict neutrality and particularly owing to economic advantages Britain had given the country.

"We have already proposed a military alliance with Thailand," said the newspaper, "That fell through, however, much to the amusement of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper (former British Minister of Information and now in Singapore on a apectal nission) who said that Japan's southward policy has moved too late.

"We regret that Thailand still does not understand the true state of affairs in East Asia, the position of Japan and the future of Thailand herself," said the "Kokumin."

"We hope that Thailand will exercise the greatest watchfulness against British persistent designs," the "Kokumin" said.—United Press.

Pres. Quezon Approves Congressional Measures

Manila, Sept. 25.

After a series of lengthy conferences with Lieutenant-General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States Far Eastern Forces, Sr. Manuel Quezon today was reliably reported to have approved proposed Congressional measures regarding defence of the Philippines.

The proposals about to be submitted to Congress call for refunding to the Philippines US$54,000,000 in gold devaluation profits and sugar processing tax refunds with the provision the money be used for defence of the islands.

It was understood the bill specified the United States Army and Navy must agree to the projects for which the funds will be expended.—United Press.

Indo-China "Lost to France"

Batavia, Sept. 25.

Indo-China is now practically a Japanese province, the French being wholly powerless, a Dutch arrival from Salgon told the press here today.

He expressed the opinion that the newly-appointed special Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Yoshizawa, will take over the administration of Indo-China after his arrival there, with Vice-Admiral Decoux remaining Governor-General in name only.

The Dutchman added that Indo-China was completely unable to resist Japanese occupation by force of arms, with the result that Indo-China must be considered lost to France.—Reuter.

Kato Sees Darlan

Vichy, Sept. 24.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, conferred with the Vice Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, this morning, discussing subjects relating to Franco-Japanese relations. Mr. Kato deferred his departure for Berlin until September 26.—Domei.

Manchoukuo to Cut Down Expenditure

Changchun, Sept. 25.

Agreement in formulating the Manchoukuo budget for the fiscal year 1942-43 was reached at a recent conference of Government vice-ministers.

The budget, it was decided, will not exceed the current year budget, There will, however, be considerable curtailment in expenditure.

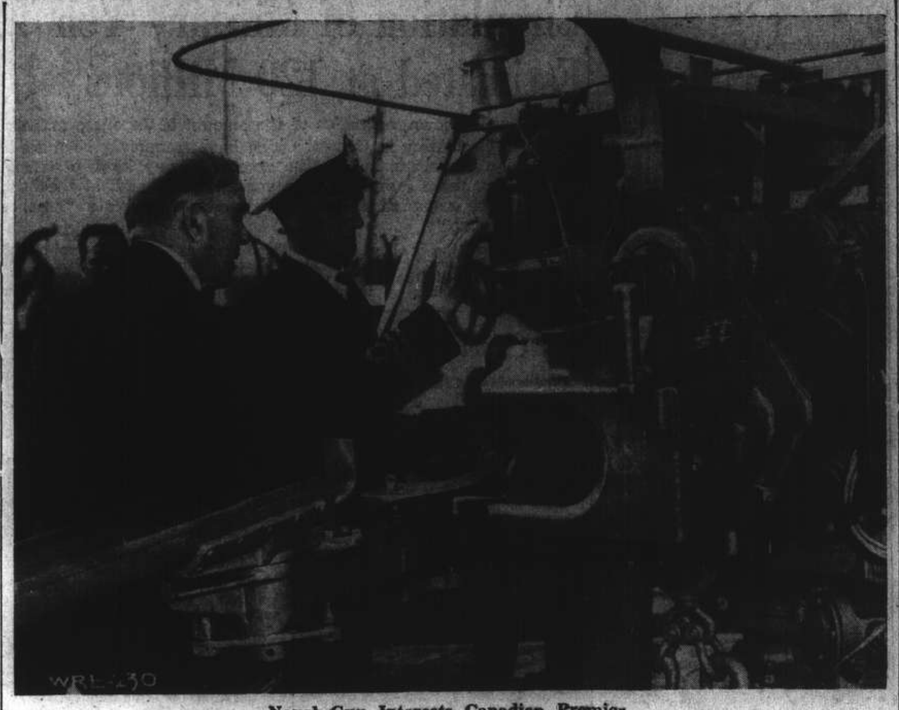
Significant of the 1942-43 budget is said to be its elasticity in appropriation, enabling it to meet any sudden changes in the situation.—Reuter.

First Soviet Ship Arrives in Cebu

Manila, Sept. 25.

The newspaper "Tribune" reported from Cebu today that the first Soviet ship "Kogze," 1,672 tons, since the granting of a general export licence to the Soviet Union, arrived in Cebu yesterday to load copra.

The paper said that more Soviet vessels are expected to arrive in the Philippines in the near future for copra, sugar, hemp and other goods. —Domei.



Naval Gun Interests Canadian Premier

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, is shown listening carefully while a naval officer explains the mechanism of a gun mounted on a Canadian warship docked at Vancouver. The Royal Canadian Navy has grown by leaps and bounds since the war began.

Correspondents in Shanghai Warned By Tokyo Paper

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" today warned that Japan might retaliate against Shanghai correspondents and radio commentators for their so-called anti-Japanese writings and broadcasts.

The newspaper, which is regarded as a semi-official organ of the Foreign Office, charged that correspondents and radio commentators "speculate with neither reserve nor reason on alleged troop movements in the north and south, supposed conditions in Japan and a rich variety of other inciting subjects. Particularly they spread misinformation about Russo-Japanese relations."

Action Said Justified

The newspaper said, therefore, that "Japan will be justified in adopting measures for its own protection if advantage is taken of Shanghai hospitality and protected facilities."

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" said that "as the headquarters of tendentious news of undisguised propaganda aimed with venom at this country, Shanghai should beware of activities in its midst. They can react on the Chinese port as well as on the well being of other places. Newspapers in America and Europe will have to take precautions in judging Shanghai stories."—United Press.

Protection From Air Raids Asked For U.S. Cities

Washington, Sept. 24.

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and head of the United States air raid precaution civilian defence system, yesterday asked Congress for authority to provide American cities with facilities, supplies and services adequate to cope with any bombing attacks.

Mayor La Guardia advised Mr. Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas and Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the necessity for such steps. He said the necessity was "apparent in many cities and areas in the United States which are particularly susceptible to such bombing attacks."

However, many of those cities are unable themselves to install protective devices, Mayor La Guardia said. A bill he proposed would authorize gas masks, fire equipment, medical supplies, protective clothing and also establishment of instruction schools. —United Press.

Japan Said Coming Closer to War With Russia

Chungking, Sept. 25.

The Chinese are closely watching developments in Soviet-Japanese relations, since the recent German successes on the Eastern Front are believed by Chinese circles here to be bringing Japan closer to war with Russia.

While it is impossible to ascertain the exact figures of Japanese troops at present massed in Manchuria, well-informed Chinese quarters believe that the figure given in crtain quarters—1,000,000 men—is somewhat high.

According to reliable information reaching Chinese military authorities in Chungking, the total Japanese strength massed along the Soviet border is between 580,000 men and 800,000 men. These quarters also place the total Soviet strength along the border at 600,000 men.

The same sources express the opinion that Japan is unlikely to move against Russia until the Germans capture Leningrad or actually threaten Moscow.

On the other hand they see no likelihood of imminent tension between the United States and Japan, as they are convinced that Japan is at present doing her utmost to appease the United States.—Reuter.

Cotton Mill Workers Specially Controlled

London, Sept. 25.

A Government announcement is expected in the immediate future that the "essential work" order is being applied to the 200 "nucleus" mills in the cotton spinning industry.

Under the new order, no employee is able to leave his employment or be dismissed without official permission and—for the first time—operatives will receive guaranteed weekly wage rates.

This is the first time that the order has been invoked in the "concentrated" industry. It will not be applied in the manufacturing section of the trade. For some months, the labour shortage in spining mills has been increasing owing to operatives being called up for military service or leaving for munition factories.—Reuter.

German Channel Guns Boom Again

Folkestone, Sept. 25.

Two German trans-Channel guns at Cap Gris Nez fired several salvos yesterday and the explosions rattled windows and doors of houses in south coast towns.

Fifteen minutes later British bombers headed for France while fighters patrolled the Channel. Bomb explosions on the French side of the Channel were then heard, accompanied by the roar of German anti-aircraft guns.—United Press.

P.I. Defence Bill Strongly Supported

Washington, Sept. 25.

Philippine circles here yesterday understood that the US$54,000,000 Philippine defence bill may be introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate on Thursday.

However, final decision on its introduction depends on the outcome of consultations here with Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, and also talks in Manila.

It was understood the full text of the bill has been sent to Manila for perusal.

Philippine quarters expected little difficulty in obtaining speedy action, once the legislation is introduced.

P.I. Export Taxes

Meanwhile, the House Insular Affairs Committee reported that hearings would begin shortly on another important Philippines bill—a measure to set aside export taxes.

Meanwhile, Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, told the United Press he favoured bringing the Philippines to the fullest point of preparedness in view of the uncertain situation in the Pacific.

Mr. Magnuson said he would support the US$54,000,000 fund for strengthening Commonwealth defences and similar measures. He contended that the bills should be speeded without regard for other factors in the Pacific, specifically present efforts to seek a better understanding between the United States and Japan.

"When Japan decided to fortify the mandated islands she did so without consulting us," he said. "The Philippines certainly are more important to our defence than the mandated islands were to defence of Japan."—United Press.

Franco-German Political Talks Resumed

Vichy, Sept. 25.

Franco-German political conversations yesterday were resumed after a lapse of two months.

M. Jaques Benoist-Mechin, Vichy liaison officer, conferred with Herr Otto Abetz, German Ambassador, in Paris, then returned to Vichy and consulted Marshal Philippe Petain and Admiral Francois Darlan. He will return to Paris again today, it was believed.

Admiral Darlan, meanwhile, received the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, for a conference on details of practical application of the recent Franco-Japanese accord.

Both conversations, the Paris talk and the Vichy conference, marked a sudden revival of political activity which has been very quiet since late July.—United Press.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Thursday, September 25, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.60 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	5	6	65.60	
2	4	1	106.60	91.30
3	5	4	38.50	25.20
4	1	6	167.10	36.00
5	6	4	119.00	94.40
6	1	3	174.60	72.30
7	5	4	101.20	102.40
8	2	3	48.70	72.90

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 6 dog No. 1-3 Div. $174.60.

$2 Course Double Events Races 6/7 dog No. 1-5 Div. $102.40.

Anti-Nazi Feeling Increasing in Latin America

Budapest, Sept. 24.

The hostility shown towards Germany by public opinion in the Latin American Republics has increased to such a point that repercussions upon diplomatic relations between these republics and the Reich will not be surprising, the Berlin correspondent of the paper "Pester Lloyd" reported today.

An important event was the conference in Berlin today between Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, and Senor Luis V. de Porto-Seguro, the Chilean Minister to Germany.

According to competent sources, no change has occurred in relations between the two countries following this conference.

A number of German nationals were arrested in Chile and, in reprisal, several Chileans were taken into custody in Germany.

As for relations between Germany and Argentina, the correspondent specifies that German press attacks are not directed against the Argentine Parliament but against the special parliamentary committee investigating anti-democratic activities. —Havas Telemondial.

Chile Lodges Protest

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 25.

The Foreign Minister yesterday announced that the Chilean Ambassador in Berlin formally had protested the arrest of four Chileans in Paris and two in Vienna.—United Press.

Arrests Confirmed

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.

Rumours that the Argentine authorities have taken steps to prevent an attempted military uprising were confirmed in the press this morning, in which it was stated that the War Ministry had taken precautionary steps in the military and air base of Reurana and the Cordoba air school, arresting the military heads of the two areas.

The two senior officers were closely linked with the former anti-democratic movement.

Calm prevails in the capital and throughout the country, the press added.—Havas Telemondial.

American Comment

Washington, Sept. 24.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined to comment during today's press conference on the Argentine Government's action in seizing military airports. He did not indicate whether the move was regarded in Washington as necessitated by a Nazi threat.

Secretary Hull declared that Argentina so far had not requested United States co-operation in handling the situation.—Domei.

Red Cross Gift to Soviets

London, Sept. 25.

The British Red Cross has allocated £250,000 to deal with immediate needs of Russia and Britain's other allies. Lord Iliffe, Chairman of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John fund, is issuing a special appeal to meet urgent needs of the Polish army and Czechoslovak legion being organized on Russian soil.—Reuter.

HOUSE CLEANING
Floor Polishing and Disinfecting
FUMIGATING
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FESCO
Far Eastern Sanitary Co.

R.A.F.'s New Plane Has Four Cannons

London, Sept. 25.

Britain's new fighter plane, the Mark 2 Hurricane not only has a vastly superior fire-power to the famous earlier model but also to that of the latest German single-seater, the new Me F 1/2.

This new plane has only one large-calibre gun, a 15 mm. Mauser—the Mark 2 Hurricane has four 20 mm. cannons.—Reuter.

Hillman Declares American Shipping Needs Desperate

Atlantic City, Sept. 25.

Mr. Sidney Hillman, associate general director of the Office of Production Management, yesterday said that the nation's shipping needs were "more desperate than ever before in our history."

Addressing a convention of marine and shipbuilding workers, Mr. Hillman asserted that ships must be produced fast enough to send millions of tons of guns, planes, grain and meat to Britain, China, Russia.

"It depends on you whether Hitlerism is destroyed on the battlefields of Europe and Asia or whether we, on our own soil, must engage it in some final showdown struggle," Mr. Hillman said.

Mr. Hillman said that 325,000 men were employed in shipyards in September, compared to the 160,000 of last June. He said that warships were being launched months ahead of schedule, while 12,000,000 tons of merchant shipping was under construction compared to only 6,000,000 tons built in the 20 year period preceding the inauguration of the present defence programme. —United Press.

"Quislings" Said Active In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.

Sr. Paul Taborda, member of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday charged that an abortive subversive movement in the army and air force was "another Nazi attempt to seize control of the Argentine Government through Quislings."

Sr. Tarboda said that all bombs and machine-guns had been removed from all military planes and accused Generals Juan Molina and Benjamin Menendez with complicity in the movement.

He said that at least five air force officers were arrested. Sr. Tarboda said that only a small section of the air force was involved in the movement.

The Government yesterday officially announced that "a minor subversive movement among the military" had been put down. Time and place of the alleged action was not given. —United Press.

Soviet, British Trade Unions to Meet

London, Sept. 25.

Arrangements are now in hand for the first meeting between delegates of the British Trades Union Congress and the All-Russian Central Council of Trades Unions to take place in Moscow, it was officially announced last night.

The British representatives will be Mr. F. Wolstencroft (Chairman of the Trades Union Congress), Sir Walter Citrine (General-Secretary), Mr. P. Allen, Mr. A. Conley and Mr. H. Harrison.—Reuter.

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ONE CONTINUOUS LAUGH!
SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS
starring Joan BENNETT • Franchot TONE
A Columbia Picture
Sunday Morning Show at 10.30 a.m.
FRED ASTAIRE GINGER ROGERS
"CAREFREE"
ANY SEAT 70 cts.

Axis Believed Behind Trouble in Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 25.

Authorities yesterday were investigating the possibility that Axis elements might have incited a demonstration in front of the residence of President General Avilla Camacho on Tuesday which resulted in killing of 14 and wounding of 15 persons.

Union officials predicted that a crisis between the Government and labour might develop as result of the shooting.

The demonstration occurred when union factory workers demanded an audience with Gen. Camacho in order to protest against measures taken by the factory director.—United Press.

Standard Oil Plant Blaze Controlled

Whiting, Indiana, Sept. 25.

A Standard Oil Company of Indiana spokesman yesterday said that a fire which was raging throughout the 700 acre refinery was regarded as under control, five hours and forty minutes after it broke out.

Flames from the terrific blaze shot 100 feet into the air. The conflagration started in two huge tanks yesterday morning. Intense heat prevented the approach of fire fighters closer than several hundred feet from the blaze.—United Press.

Niemoller Transferred To Camp at Dachau

Basle, Sept. 25.

The "Basler Nachrichten" yesterday published an undated report that Martin Niemoller, militant German pastor jailed by the Nazis, has been transferred from a concentration camp at Sachssenhausen near Oranienburg to a camp at Dachau.

The transfer was said to have been quite a relief for him as he now occupies three rooms with two Catholic priests, while hitherto for four years he was not able to speak to anyone except his wife.—United Press.

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Interesting Description of the Woman's Role in the Present-Day Russia

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"RIDE ON VAQUERO"
Cesar ROMERO Mary Beth HOGHES
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Don AMECHE in
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At 2.30, 5.30, 9.15 p.m.
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Vivid Drama Has Romance And Thrills!
ZORINA RICHARD GREENE
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Stan Laurel Oliver Hardy
in "BONNIE SCOTLAND"
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Lorraine DAY and the Guest Star Robert YOUNG
No. 6 THE RIDDLE OF WHISPERING WOMEN
Screen Play by Harry Ruskin and Willis Goldbeck • Directed by Harold S. Bucquet

OPENS TO-MORROW!
Action!... As F.B.I. agents in 48 States duel with an elusive killer!
Action!... As guns roar from the North Woods... to Broadway... to the prairies of the West!
Action!... As Killer Nelson walks into a trap... baited with a blonde he couldn't stay away from... and a son he loved more than life itself!
THE PENALTY
Between Killer Nelson and the blonde he couldn't stay away from... were 50,000 man-hunters!
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LIONEL BARRYMORE
Marsha Hunt
Robert Sterling
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Chinese Acrobats
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Acrobatic Team
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/8d.	$ 76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/8	$1,893.49
Guilders 97/8	$100
Rupees 171/2	100
Pesos 10 1/16	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/4	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/8	$1,860.46
London—demand, $1=	3 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 11/32d.
6 months' sight credits	3 11/32d.
6 months' sight docts	3 3/8d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 1/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 1/2

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ..... Selling 9 1/8

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ basis	@ 9 3/4 per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 205 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash	SELLING	BUYING Sept./Oct.
£ T.T.	3 5/32	4 m/s. l.c. 3 5/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 5/8	4 m/s. l.c. 5 3/8
Rs. T.T.	17½	15 d/s. 18

SILVER QUOTATIONS

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.14.6	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 24	4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *

*—Nominal.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 24.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	332¾-332¼	London	1/5 13/16S
Shanghai	19 N.	"	1/6 3/32B
Hongkong	85	2 mths	
		" sellers	1/5 31/32
		" buyers	1/6 3/32

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6 3/32
Berne	17.39	Hongkong	1/3 1/8
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 1/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.40/55*
Paris	2.30	Hongkong	25.33
S'zerland	23.31	Hungary	19.85
Sweden	23.85	Manila	49.85 N.
Montreal	88.500	*—nom. quoted.	
Brazil	5.05		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
" " " market rate	23.67
Montreal on London	4.56

N—Nominal *—Nom quoted B—Buyers S—Sellers.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Sept. 24.
Fine Bank Bills, 3 mths.	1 1/16-1 1/8%
Bank Bills, 6 mths.	1 3/16-1 1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 mths.	2½-3%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 mths.	3% -3 1/4%
Call Money	¾-1%
New York:	
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0 1/16%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 5/16%B 0 9/16%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Sept. 24.

The stock market was lower today after early firmness. The decline was attributed to a statement by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, that he would like to see the Government take corporate profits of over 6 per cent. in taxes.

While the statement was not a formal one, yet it had a disquieting effect on the market, since it may indicate the Administration's ideas regarding excess profits taxes in the pending tax bill.

The boost in Federal Reserve System member bank requirements did not have an adverse effect on the market, as was feared for time, but caused renewed selling of United States Government bonds.

Market men said the stock list at present was more attentive to various industrial developments than to foreign developments, hence the selective buying which was expected to remain a dominant feature for some time.

Wall Street was watching a steady rise in prices in many lines and some economists were becoming alarmed over increases on belief that they may presage wild inflation.

Market men recalled the last war when not only commodities soared but stocks joined the rise, some selling at US$600 to US$700 a share.—United Press.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 25.	Sales	Prices p.m.	
	10 a.m.	Closing	
Acoje Mining	.42½	B .42½	
Amalgamated Mineral	.07	B .07¼	B
Atok	.54	B .56	
Antamok	.07	.07	
Baguio Gold	.17½	B .18	B
Batong Buhay	.0062	B .0064	
Bid Wedge	.64	B .67	
Coco Grove	.06¾	B .07½	
Consolidated Mines	.0062	B .0066	
Demonstration	.039	B .033	B
East Mindanao	.07¼	.07½	
I. X. L.	.25½	B .25½	
Ipo Gold	.012	A .011	A
Itogon	.25	B .25½	
Wambulau Con.	.011	A .011	A
Masbate Cons.	.09	B .09¼	
North Camarines	.041	Z .041	B
Paracale Gumaus	.25	B .24	B
San Mauricio	.90½	.20	
Surigao Cons.	Unq.	.20	B
Suyoc	.14	B .14	B
United Paracale	.21½	B .22½	
Lundanao Motherlode	.70	.68	
Manila Hai-Alai	10.00	A 9.50	A
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	4.00	A —	

Turnover 405,800 Pesos.
Shares Index 65.15.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

U.S. Oil Production Up

New York, Sept. 24.

The American Petroleum Institute announced today that oil production last week averaged 4,074,200 barrels daily. The total was 40,500 barrels more than the preceding week's production and 453,150 barrels more than production for the corresponding week of 1940.—United Press.

Stock Market Continues Steady Trend

With sanguinary battles raging all along the Soviet-German front and the United States gradually approaching a state of actual warfare, the international outlook did not present a very encouraging aspect yesterday, although the fundamentals of the situation remained practically unchanged.

For a short while local brokers became nervous when foreign cables reported that the "Japan Times and Advertiser" had editorially warned that Japan would be justified in adopting measures for its own protection if advantage is taken of Shanghai's hospitality. Directed against Shanghai correspondents, the report was interpreted here as an indication that Japan's aspirations with regard to a complete control over the International Settlement have lost nothing of their old vigour.

However that may be, the report had only little effect upon the stock exchange, which saw another of those active sessions that nowadays appear to be a characteristic of local share transactions.

Features of the day were Wheelocks, China Finance, Explorations, and Dockyards. Although various traders interpreted the trading as a technical market with covering shorts constituting the bulk of operators, other analysts pointed out that yesterday's and the previous day's transactions were far heavier than the sales observed at the beginning of the week so that a considerable portion of all transactions could better be termed new buying.

Observing the actual behaviour of the market, apart from the usual wave of gossip and rumours enshrouding share transactions and the minds of speculators, one gathers the impression that there is considerable resistance power against downward movements, while on the upgrade the market is still sensitive to new buying movements.

Importers Worried

"Nothing new on the exchange front" should be the title of a new book which, in the same way as its predecessor, might cover a sizable amount of worries, disappointed hopes, and frustrated ambitions of local merchants who sincerely attempt to find their way through the prevailing turmoil of rules, exceptions and what-have-you characteristic of the local official and unofficial exchange markets.

While it was reported in Chinese papers that local Chinese and British cotton mills would be granted exchange in liberal amounts, the actual state of affairs is very far from such a rosy picture. On the contrary, it is understood that the Stabilization Board has informed Shanghai banks that no exchange would be granted for the import of cotton until the delegates of this industry have arrived in Hongkong in order to discuss pertinent matters.

In the case of wheat and flour imports it was reported yesterday that local banks were informed by the Hongkong authorities that until further notice applications for exchange covering imports of wheat and flour would not be granted. It was further said that the reason for this attitude could be seen in that there were large stocks of these commodities in Shanghai, and until these stocks were not reduced no change in the policy of the Board could be expected.

One interesting offshoot of the confused exchange situation could be seen in the strong demand for United States dollar notes which ruled very firm a few days ago. Yesterday, however, it was reported that local banks had refused to accept these notes whereupon the rate eased off. Importers whose cargoes have arrived in port are thus in a predicament in case they cannot get any exchange. If these cargoes consist of so-called permitted goods their banks will perhaps be willing to grant them credit in foreign exchange for the time being. In case the imports consist of luxury goods, however, the importers are left to their own devices, and some of them might have tried to buy or sell American dollar notes.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was fairly active yesterday with prices fluctuating though never moving far from the day's average levels. China Finance was the exception, this stock ranging between $1.82 and $2.50, closing at $2.30. The turnover in rubbers was small, this section being marked by no particular feature.

Official Averages

Yesterday's High	Low		Averages	Change
475.56	105.32	General	365.17	+2.04
435.40	95.55	Rubbers	384.44	+8.61

Total 818,392 shares, 1,570 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance	1000	*1.84	1000	1.83	
	1000	1.84	1000	1.88	1000 1.92
	3000	1.98	7000	2.00	
Yangtsze Finance (X.R.)			3000	23.00	
	5500	23.25	500	*23.50	500 23.50
Yangtsze Finance (Rights)			6000	5.00	
	2000	5.05	1000	5.10	1000 *5.15
	1000	5.20	1000	5.25	500 5.30
	1500	5.40			
S'hai Loan	3000	27.50	4000	27.75	
	1500	*27.75			
I. I. Trust	1000	39.50	2000	40.00	
Central Prop.			100	23.50	
China Realty	2000	16.10	1000	*16.20	
	1000	16.10	1500	16.20	500 16.00
S'hai Land	4000	24.00	1000	*23.75	
	1500	24.00	6500	24.25	2500 *24.25
	5500	24.00	500	*24.00	
Dockyards	100	39.00	900	*39.00	
	100	38.75	2600	39.00	700 *39.25
	7100	39.25	2000	*39.50	300 *39.25
	900	39.25	600	*39.50	16800 39.50
	800	*39.75	200	*39.50	1300 39.50
	200	*39.75	200	39.75	400 39.50
	1300	*39.75	2700	39.50	100 *39.25
Asia Navigation	500		500	15.90	1000 16.00
	3500	16.10	3000	*16.20	500 16.00
	13000	16.10	500	*16.00	1000 16.00
	3000	*16.10	500	*16.20	3000 16.10
	10000	16.20	1500	*16.20	1000 16.30
	9000	16.40	1000	*16.40	1500 *16.30
	1500	16.40	1000	16.50	500 *16.50
	12500	16.40	2000	*16.30	500 *16.40
	7000	16.30			
Ewo Brewery	500	8.90	500	*8.95	
	7000	8.95	5000	9.00	7500 9.05
	1000	*9.00	17000	9.05	
Wheelock	1900	118.50	900	119.00	
	1500	118.50	500	119.00	2200 118.50
	600	*119.00	500	*118.50	500 118.50
	2100	119.00	200	*119.50	2300 119.50
	1900	*120.00	300	120.00	1400 119.50
	100	*119.50			
Metro. Land					25000 *15.00
Int. Assurance					500 35.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)	4400	51.50			600 *52.00
	3000	51.50	1100	*51.50	1800 *52.00
	200	52.00	200	51.50	500 *51.50
	900	*52.00	4100	52.00	500 51.50
	1000	*51.50	3900	52.00	1700 *52.00
	400	51.50	300	*51.50	
China Cotton	3500	16.60	1000	16.50	
	1500	*16.40	500	16.40	500 16.50
	1000	16.40			
Textile	1000	*10.50	4000	10.60	
	1000	*10.60			
Worsted			14000	8.35	
Tram (Bearer)	£1		1100	47.50	
	400	*47.50			
C. G. Omnibus	400	19.80	300	19.70	
	400	19.80	100	19.90	
Telephone			200	38.25	400 38.50
	200	*38.75	300	38.75	300 *39.00
	600	39.00			

S'hai Gas	600	17.90	200	*18.00	
	1300	18.00	100	18.10	
Paper			4000	*6.90	2000 6.85
	500	6.80	7500	6.90	9000 6.95
	500	*6.90	8000	6.95	500 *6.95
Lumber			300	*83.50	700 83.00
	500	*83.00	1200	82.50	200 *83.00
	600	83.00	500	82.50	
Metal			300	42.25	1900 42.00
	3000	42.25	1000	*42.50	3400 42.50
	2500	42.75	2300	*43.00	800 43.00
	3100	42.75	400	*42.75	400 42.50
	3300	42.75	6000	43.00	600 *43.25
	1000	*43.00	100	*42.75	300 43.00
	1000	*43.00	500	*42.75	2200 42.75
Kaiping					100 49.50
Exploration			6500	35.75	1500 *35.75
	3000	36.00	1000	*36.00	7000 *36.25
	1500	36.25	4000	36.00	21000 36.25
	1500	*36.25			
Anglo Dutch			200	21.50	500 *21.75
	200	21.75	300	22.00	500 23.25
	400	22.50	400	22.75	100 22.50
	600	22.25	500	22.50	200 22.00
	500	*22.50	1000	22.25	
Anglo Java			100	41.25	700 41.50
	1000	41.75	900	42.00	2200 42.25
	400	42.50	200	42.75	1700 43.00
	1000	*42.75	1000	42.50	1600 42.25
Batu Anam					13000 2.45
Chemor			1000	3.30	3000 3.40
	1000	3.37½	1000	3.35	
Cheng					7000 1.70
Consolidated			1000	13.90	500 *13.90
	500	14.00			
Dominion					500 16.20
Kroewoek			3000	2.90	6000 3.00
	6000	3.05	1000	*3.10	2000 3.00
	2000	3.02½	5000	3.05	3000 3.07½
	1000	*3.05	2000	3.05	
Langkat			500	27.25	1000 27.50
	1000	28.00	500	*27.75	200 28.00
	400	28.25	100	28.50	200 27.75
	200	*28.00	1100	27.75	400 *27.75
	100	27.50			
Repah			2000	2.00	2000 2.05
Rubber Trust			500	17.80	500 18.00
	500	17.90	2000	18.00	
Kelantan			3000	1.34	10000 1.36
Pahang					1000 7.50
Tanah Merah					7000 4.90
Tebong			4000	2.20	2000 2.22½
	6000	2.25	2000	2.27½	11000 2.25
	5000	*2.25			
Sumatra			100	35.00	600 *35.50
Ziangbe			600	24.75	300 25.00
	100	25.50	400	25.75	1000 26.00
	100	25.75	400	25.50	300 *25.75
	500	25.75			
Power (Pref)					110 145.00
Power 5½% Debs.					107000 100.00
Telephone 6% Tael Debs.					10000 102.50
Telephone 6% Debs.					34000 102.50

ODD LOTS

Paper				250	6.90
S'hai Gas				37	17.80
Ewo Mills (Ord)				49	51.00
S'hai Loan				200	*28.00
Yangtsze Finance (Rights)				410	4.95
100	*5.05				
Worsted				145	8.30
Kaiping				60	49.25
Dockyards				40	40.00
China Realty				200	16.20
Consolidated				110	13.70
Exploration			200	35.75	200 *36.00
China Cotton			80	16.60	30 16.40
Asia Navigation			350	16.00	300 16.20
300	16.30				

Afternoon Session

China Finance	1000	2.10	1000	2.20	
	2000	2.25	4000	2.30	2000 2.40
	1000	2.50	5000	2.40	2000 *2.45
	1000	2.45	9000	2.40	2000 2.35
	1000	2.25	5000	2.30	
Yangtsze Finance				X.R.	500 23.50
	1000	*23.50	1500	23.25	500 *23.25
Yangtsze (Rights)					1500 5.40
S'hai Loan			500	*27.50	1000 27.50
China Realty			1000	16.00	500 15.90
S'hai Land			4000	24.00	1500 *24.00
	1000	*24.25	4500	24.00	
Dockyards			1000	*39.50	700 39.50
	5500	39.25	100	39.00	400 39.25
Asia Navigation			500	*16.20	500 16.20
	2000	16.30	3000	*16.40	6500 16.30
	500	16.20	1000	*16.20	500 *16.30
	2500	16.30			
Ewo Brewery			2500	*9.05	11500 9.05
	9500	9.10	500	*9.10	12500 9.15
Wheelock			900	*119.50	1400 119.50
	700	*120.00	900	119.50	2300 119.00
	700	*119.00	300	118.50	200 *118.50
	700	119.00			
Ewo Mills (Ord)			1000	51.50	1400 *51.50
	400	*52.00	4700	51.50	1200 *51.00
	1000	51.00			
China Cotton			1500	*16.40	6000 16.50
Textile					1500 10.70
Worsted			500	8.35	1000 *8.35
	3500	8.30	500	*8.30	
S. & H. Wharf					50 *1550.00
C. G. Omnibus			300	19.80	600 19.90
	100	19.70			
Telephone			100	38.75	100 38.50
S'hai Gas					1200 18.90
Paper			2000	*7.00	3000 6.95
	1500	6.90			
Lumber			2200	82.50	1000 82.00
	500	*82.50	100	82.50	100 *83.00
Metal			1900	42.75	3800 42.50
	1100	*42.50	700	42.25	100 *42.25
	300	42.50			
Exploration			5000	*36.25	3000 36.25
	4500	36.50	13500	*36.50	1500 *36.25
	500	36.25	1500	*36.50	7500 36.25
	1000	*36.00	500	36.25	
Anglo Dutch			200	*22.50	700 22.50
Anglo Java					700 42.00
Cheng					2000 1.70
Consolidated			1500	13.90	1000 *13.90
	1000	14.00			
Kroewoek			1000	*3.00	1000 3.02½
Langkat			100	*27.50	500 27.50
	100	*27.75	200	27.50	200 27.75
Padang					1000 *3.60
Kelantan					5000 1.38
Pahang					1000 7.40
Tebong					1000 *2.20
Ziangbe			1400	25.75	300 25.50
China Finance (Pref)					2000 3.50
S. M. C. 6% 1940					6000 102.00

ODD LOTS

Int. Assurance				140	34.50
Asia Navigation				100	*16.20
Cheng				300	1.68
China Realty				131	15.90
Samagaga				250	2.97½
Yangtsze Finance			X.R.	100	*23.00
Yangtsze (Rights)				100	*5.25

*—Direct Business.
†—Outport Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Wednesday Closing	Yester-day's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	38.50		
Shanghai Loans	27.75	27.50	—0.9
Yangtsze Finance	22.75	23.25	+2.2
China Realty	15.90	15.90	0
Shangrai Land	23.75	24.00	+1.1
Dockyards	38.75	39.25	+1.3
Wheelock	117.00	119.00	+1.7
Ewo Beer	8.85	9.15	+3.5
Ewo Cotton	51.00	51.00	0
Worsted	8.30	8.30	0
New China Cotton	16.40	16.50	+0.6
Paper	6.85	6.90	+0.7
Lumber	82.50	83.00	+0.6
Metal Industries	42.50	42.50	0
Exploration	35.50	36.25	+2.1
Anglo Dutch	21.50	22.50	+4.7
Anglo Java	41.00	42.00	+2.4
Kroewoek	2.90	3.02½	+4.3
Langkat	27.00	27.25	+0.9

Strict Price Control Urged By Morgenthau

Washington, Sept. 25.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. Secretary of the Treasury, testifying before the House of Representatives Banking Committee, urged Congressional approval of a bill designed to control price levels.

Mr. Morgenthau said that "bold and effective action" was necessary for the purpose of halting the quickening trend toward inflation. He urged that the Administration's present bill be amended for the purpose of including farm prices.

Mr. Morgenthau, however, opposed fixing maximum wage legels. He urged release of Government owned stocks of farm goods for the purpose of preventing dangerous price rises.

Wholesale prices of farm products have risen 37 per cent in the past year, of which six per cent occurred in the last month," Mr. Morgenthau said. "All commodities have risen 18 per cent. in the last year. Foods are up 25 per cent, textiles are up 23 per cent, building materials are up 12 per cent. and chemicals are up 14 per cent."

"The concept of an ever normal grainary which requires control of falling farm prices seems to me to call equally for control of ever rising farm prices," Mr. Morgenthau said.

The Secretary of the Treasury said that unless advances are curbed by powerful action the costs of the national defence programme might be multiplied greatly. He added that the advances so far "cost us millions of dollars."—United Press.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 29

The attitude of traders on Wall Street today was, on the whole, quiet and rather cheerful, demonstrating the extent of the immunization of the market to day-to-day War news.

Slight recessions were early recorded here and there, and the market ruled a little below the best levels during the afternoon, but steels, aircrafts, rails and motors improved, whilst coppers, rubbers and oils presented an indecisive appearance.

Later, however, aircrafts eased abruptly on profit taking, and the market turned shaky with pressure against aircrafts, resulting in one point losses spreading to steels, shippings and rubbers. The downward adjustment was brought about by Mr. Morgenthau's statement on Corporation earnings.

Conditions at the close were easy, with the volume of trading amounting to 550,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.79	127.35	127.54	—0.49
20 Rails	29.37	29.07	29.10	—0.03
15 Utilit.	18.65	18.50	18.55	—0.06
40 Bonds	——	——	89.50	—0.05
11 Commod.	——	——	81.73	+0.50

Sept. 23	24		Sept. 23	24
Adams Exp 7⅛	7⅛	Int T & T	2⅛	3
Alleg Lud 23⅛	23⅝	John Man	70⅜	69
Allis Chal 29½	29½	Kenn Cop	36	35⅞
Amer Can 84½	85	Lib O F	31	30
Am Cyan 41⅛	41½	Lock Air	30½	29½
Am Fr Pr 0⅝	*0⅝	Loew's	37⅜	37
$7 pfd 27½	26½	Martin	30	29½
Am Loco 13½	13	Mont War	35½	34½
Am Metal *21½	21⅛	Nat Avia	9⅛	9⅛
Am Radtr 6⅛	6	N C Bank	*27½	*26½
Am R Mill 14⅛	14½	Nat D Pro	16⅛	16
Am S R 43	42	Nat Dist	24½	24½
Am Sug R 20⅜	20⅜	Nat P & L	4½	4½
Am T & T 155⅛	155	Nat Sup	6⅛	6⅛
Am Tob 70⅜	71½	N Y Cent	12	11⅞
Am Wtwk 4½	4⅜	Niagara	2½	2⅜
Anaconda 29½	27½	Nt A Avia	15⅛	15⅜
Atchison 27⅜	27½	Nt Amer	12½	12⅜
Aviation 4	3⅞	Nt Pac	6⅛	6⅛
Bold Loco 15⅛	15½	Packard	2⅛	2⅛
Balt & O 4⅜	4⅜	Pant Oil	4⅜	4⅜
Barn Oil *9⅜	9⅛	Para Pets	15⅛	14⅜
Bend Avia 40⅛	39⅜	Penn R R	22⅜	22½
Beth St 68½	67⅞	Phil Pet	45⅛	44⅜
Bliss 17⅛	17⅜	Pull Inc	26⅜	26⅛
Boeing 23⅜	22½	Purue Oil	9⅛	9⅛
Borg War —	20½	Radio	3⅛	3⅜
Briggs —	20½	Reading	*16⅛	16½
Budd Mfg 4	4⅛	Rem Arm	*4⅛	*4⅛
Cel Chrp 26⅜	26	Rep Avrin	5	4⅞
Can Pac 4⅛	4⅛	Rep St	19½	19½
C N Bank *31½	*30½	Rey Tob	31⅝	32
Ches & O 37⅛	37⅛	Schenley	17	16⅛
Chrysler 59	58½	Shell U O	*14¼	14⅜
Col G & E 2⅜	2⅜	Soc Vac	9⅛	9⅛
Col Cred 24½	24½	Sthrn Pac	13⅛	13
Com & Sth 0⅞	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	20⅜	20½
Cons Edi 17⅛	16⅞	Spicer Mfg	36⅜	37
Cons Oil *6⅛	6⅛	St Brand	5⅝	5⅝
Cop St 14⅜	15	St G & E	17⅛	17⅛
Curtiss 10	9⅝	St Oil N J	42⅜	42⅜
Dist Corp 17⅛	17	Studebak	6⅛	6
Douglas 77⅜	76	Swift Int	24⅛	24½
Du Pont 153⅛	154½	Technicol	*10½	10½
E P Lead 8⅜	8⅜	Tex Corp	41	41½
Elec B & S 2⅛	2⅛	Transam	4⅜	4⅜
E A Lite 29⅜	29⅜	Tw C Fox	9⅛	8⅞
" $5 pfd 61	*60¾	Un B & P	11	11
" $6 pfd 65¼	66	Un Pac	76½	76⅜
El P & L 32⅜	33½	Un Air	39⅜	39½
Flintkote 14⅜	13⅜	Un A Lines	13½	13
Gen Elec 32⅜	32	Un Corp	0⅛	0⅛
Gen Motor 41⅝	41½	" $3 pfd	24⅜	24
Gen Rly 15½	14½	Un G Imp	7	7
Gen T & R 13	13	U S Rub	26⅛	25½
Goodrich 19⅜	18⅜	U S St	57½	56⅜
Goodyear 19⅜	19½	Vanadium	25⅛	25⅛
Gt N I O 17⅜	17	Vul Air	10⅜	10⅜
Gt Nt Rly 24⅜	24⅜	Walworth	4⅞	4⅞
Gt W Sug 25⅛	26	War Br Pct	5⅜	5⅛
Int Nick 29⅜	29⅜	West Elec	88½	87
Int P & P 19	18½	Wood Ir	26	*25⅜

BONDS

Am & F P	67	67½	Erie	31 31⅜
Aust Com	A75	*73⅜	Int T & T	51 50½
Brazil	22⅜	22¼	N E G & E	68 67½
" 6½%	19⅛	19½	Sthrn Pac	48⅛ 48⅛
C S P & L	95½	94⅜	St G & E	86⅜ 86⅜

*Bid †Ex Div. A—Asked—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices moved irregularly lower today. An early rally gave place to weakness, influenced by Mr. Henry Morgenthau's declaration that he favoured restricting earnings of Corporations to six per cent on their capital. Steel output is ahead of last week. Sales and earnings of American Radiator are rising.

London Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 24.

Sentiment on the Stock Exchange continued to be cheerful today, with the markets again mostly ruling firm. A fair investment inquiry was evident, but the shortage of stocks restricted business.

British gilt edged securities and India loans gained further ground, while breweries and heavy industrials were good features among industrials and American issues in the oil group.

Argentine rails improved on the local political development, but Brazilian bonds reflected disappointment in connection with the Coffee Loan redemption.

Among Kaffirs, speculative issues responded well to Cape demand.—Reuter.

	Sept. 23	24
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£106	106⅞
3% Defence Loan	101⅛	101¼
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	43	43
4½% Anglo-French Loan	46	46
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	29½	29½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	38	38
5% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	13	13
5% " " G.	13	13
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	13	13
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	13	13
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	60	60
JAPANESE BONDS		
6% Sterling Loan, 1907	26	25½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	28½	28½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd Bank of I. A. & C.	9⅜	9⅜
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	78	78
" " " (Col. Reg.)	85 N	85 N.
Mercantile Bank of India	11¼	11¼
National Bank of India	32⅜	32⅞
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplanc	10/6	10/7½
B'tish American Tobacco	91/10½	91/10½
Dunlop Rubber	36/4½	36/7½
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/9	31/10½
United Steel	23/6	23/7½
Woolworths	57/3

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Municipal offices will be closed to public business on Monday, October 6, and Friday, October 10, an S.M.C. communiqué yesterday stated.

THE Japanese Naval Landing Party held manœuvres east of the Lay Road creek yesterday morning from 9 to 11.30 o'clock. Blank ammunition was used.

ALL the dailies in Hongkong have been requested by the Hongkong Government to economize in the use of paper and to reduce the size of their format.

THE officers and members of the Engineering Society of China will hold a garden party at 565 Kiaochow Road on Friday, October 10, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THE rice allowance authorized by the S.M.C. for issue to Chinese employees has been fixed at $38.62 for September, it was notified by the Council yesterday.

BY courtesy of the Free French the Allied Federation will hold its regular weekly broadcast over Station XMHA today at 9.45 p.m. The speaker will be the Free French representative.

IN the "Municipal Gazette" yesterday the Council expressed its deep regrets over the death on September 10, last, of Sergeant No. 611, M. Yamaguchi, who was posthumously awarded the rank of sub-inspector.

MR. R. G. Watkins, third officer of the Fire Brigade, has been promoted deputy chief officer effective October 15, 1941. Assistant station officer Mr. A. G. B. Carnell has been promoted station officer on probation from September 27.

IN an official communiqué issued yesterday the S.M.C. notified that from October 1, official hours of all departments of the Council's service will be from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

MR. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai Postal Labour General Union, and delegate to the international labour conference to be held in the United States shortly, is leaving Hongkong for America on September 28, by the American Clipper.

THE first case of cholera this summer in Nanking was discovered on Tuesday among a number of persons who arrived in the city from Wuhu. Japanese gendarmes and municipal police removed the infected person to an isolation ward of the Dojinkai hospital.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Metropole Hotel, the American Workroom, whose members have been doing excellent work for the Allied forces and the Red Cross, have been given use of Room 412 of the hotel on Mondays after 5 p.m. The Workroom needs more members.

MR. Taylor, assistant to Mr. A. Manuel Fox, American member on the Sino-foreign stabilization committee, arrived at Kunming on Wednesday night, states the "National Herald." Mr. Taylor is in Kunming for the purpose of discussing currency problems with Chinese financial circles.

SUBJECT to protests if any, being heard and overruled, the S.M.C. has decided to abandon the proposed extensions of the portions of Jukao Road between Juikin and Chaoufoong Roads and Juikin Road between Hailar and Jukao Roads, it was notified in the "Municipal Gazette" yesterday.

A RUMMAGE Sale will be held at the Union Church Hall on November 6 in aid of the Limbless Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received by Mrs. Arch. Sinclair and the ladies of the Limbless Fund Committee, or they may be sent, marked "Limbless Fund," to the Union Church Hall.

THE annual swimming competition for Wolf Cubs for the Herring Memorial Shield will be held at the Shanghai Rowing Club, Soochow Road, tomorrow morning, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. It is hoped that there will be several Packs competing, so all Cubmasters are asked kindly to take note of the Competition and send in their respective teams. All Cubs and Cubmasters should attend in full uniform.

MEMBERS of the B.W.A Home & Garden Section are reminded that a meeting will take place today at 10 a.m. at Mr. L. F. Rood's Garden, 262 Hungjao Road. A talk will be given by Mr. L. Beswick on "Preparation for Seed Sowing and Care of Seedlings." Cars will be at Bubbling Well for members desiring transportation to Hungjao Road at 9.30 a.m. If the weather is doubtful telephone the Secretary, 20053, or the Chairman, 29492.

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 toys are expected to be collected from the public by the Rotary Club here before Christmas for distribution among Shanghai's underprivileged and poor children, both foreign and Chinese. The Rotary Toy Hospital this year is being directed by Mr. L. M. Moo for the repair of broken toys for the waifs of the city. Toys and books may be sent to Mark L. Moody at 640 Avenue Foch or if house collection is desired, phone Mr. L. M. Moo, 13015.

THE situation on the local labour front showed no change whatsoever yesterday, with the number on strike being still at 3,300. The strikers were the dissatisfied employees of Peter's Brockade Factory, Ya Mao Coal Storage Co., foreign style furniture establishments and paper box factories. The workers of the brokade factory, numbering 210, have been on a "sit down" strike for some time now, and no hope of an early settlement was seen by labour circles yesterday.

EUGENE Hovans, alias Kojevnikoff, Pick and Dr. Carl Clise, was still under detention by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai yesterday, undergoing questioning by the Japanese officials with regard to his activities here. The well-known Russian actor, singer and writer will appear at the Second Special District Court on October 1, to answer charges of instigating the murder of Mr. Serge I. Mamontoff, who was killed by a Chinese bodyguard on Rue Lafayette on September 14.

THE next monthly tiffin of the United Services Association of Shanghai will be held at the Dome, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, on Tuesday, October 7, at 12.30 p.m. The guests of honour will be the representatives of the Allied Federation, Messrs. H. J. Collar (Britain), A. E. Valensa (Belgium), H. E. Klenetar (Czechoslavkia), P. Chryssanthopoulos (Greece), C. G. Riem (Netherlands), K. A. Persen (Norway), P. S. Kittay (Poland), I. Belchich (Yugoslavia) and a Russian representative.

The Nazi Code of Morals

IT is sometimes said that the Nazis have no morals. There was never a more profound delusion. They have a perfectly definite code of morals which they honour and practise with fanatical zeal. The code is reached by the simple process of taking the traditional morals of Christianity and turning them upside down. The result is often so appalling that we are apt to say that the Nazis have no morals at all, when what we really mean is that they have taken and inverted ours, says Prof. C. E. M. Joad, in "London Calling."

But here I see I am falling into the writers' usual failing of using words and phrases—in this case the word 'morals' and the phrase 'code of morals'—as if they had a fixed meaning, as if everybody knew what it was, and as if it was the same for everybody; in a word, I am taking words and phrases for reality. This sounds a pompous thing to say, but let me try and explain what I mean by citing an experience of my own.

A few years ago I was working both in Oxford and London, and constantly travelling from one to the other. Usually I managed to catch a fast train; but sometimes I missed it and caught a slow one which put me out at Reading station, which is half way between the two. The platform at Reading station is a dreary place, cold, draughty, ugly and insalubrious, with what seems to be a permanent wind blowing up and down the platform and blowing the grit into your eyes. On one of these occasions while I was gloomily pacing up and down the platform, there came thundering into the station the Cornish Riviera express. This is one of our most magnificent trains, and before the war we ran non-stop from Plymouth to London, a distance of some 226 miles, which is a long way for us. On this occasion, however, for some reason known only to the Great Western Railway Company, it slowed down and came to a halt in Reading station. So I thought to myself, why not? You will get to London much quicker this way. So into the train I jumped. I was just shutting the door of the corridor when there came fussing along the platform a fat, important-looking railway guard. 'You can't get in here, sir,' he said. 'The train doesn't stop.' 'Oh, that's all right,' I replied, with, I hope, not uncommendable presence of mind. 'I am not in it.'

What I Mean by Morals

It is easy, I think, to detect the deception here, to see that the phrases 'The train doesn't stop' and 'I am not in it' stand for nothing at all. But when the words and phrases are rather more grandiloquent, when, for example, they are words like 'liberty,' or 'democracy,' or phrases like 'our sacred mission or 'our national honour,' it is not by any means so certain precisely what the politicians who use them mean by them. It is not even certain that the politicians know themselves, so I had better try to say what I mean when I use the word 'morals.' I use it to mean that certain things are right and others wrong, certain things good and others bad, and that the right ought to be done and the good pursued even if the heavens fall.

Now in this sense the Nazis certainly have moral beliefs. For example, they have a moral belief attaching to the conception of race. Certain human beings, they hold, are superior to other human beings, and certain races superior to other races. Moreover, whatever the superior beings and races choose to do is right, and since it is right, they need have no moral scruples in their dealings with inferior beings and races. I could give numberless quotations in illustration of this curious moral principle. Here is an amusing one from the writings of Dr. Gauch, author of one of the standard works on the new subject of "Race-Study," which the Nazis have instituted. Dr. Gauch is discussing the question how human beings are to be distinguished from animals, and he comes to the conclusion that 'there exists no physical or psychological characteristics that would justify a differentiation of mankind from the animal world. The only differences that exist are between Nordic man, on the one hand, and animals in general, including non-Nordic men or sub-men (who are a transition species) on the other.'

He goes on to indicate some of the points of difference. 'Generally speaking,' he writes, 'the Nordic race alone can emit sounds of untroubled clearness whereas among non-Nordic men and races the pronunciation is impurer and the sounds they make obscure and confused and more like the noises made by animals, such as barking, snoring, sniffing, and squeaking.' (One thinks as one reads this remarkable passage of some of the great Jewish singers one has heard.) 'That birds,' he goes on, 'can learn to talk more than other animals is explained by the fact that their mouths are Nordic in structure, that is to say, high, narrow and short-tongued. The shape of the Nordic gum allows a superior movement of the tongue which is the reason why Nordic talking and singing are fuller.' But this is not the end of the virtues of the Nordic mouth. 'Just as the red colour has a stirring effect,' so Dr. Gauch tells us, 'the bright red mouths of the Nordics promote kisses and courtship. The Nordic mouth is kiss-capable.' I do not know if, while you read this remarkable extract, a question occurred to you which occurred to me. If non-Nordics are more closely allied to monkeys and apes than they are to Nordics, how is it that non-Nordics can mate with Nordics and not with apes? Well, the question has also occurred to Dr. Gauch, and he has a short way with it. 'It has not been proved,' he writes, 'that non-Nordics cannot mate with apes.'

After this it is not very surprising to learn that of all the Nordic races the Germans are by far the most Nordic and, therefore, the most superior. Now this superiority confers certain moral privileges. For example, the privilege of being always right; and, since one is always right, of being completely intolerant of difference and disagreement. As we National-Socialists are convinced that we are right, says Dr. Goebbels, we cannot bear with anyone who maintains that he is right. For either if he is right he must be a National-Socialist, or if he is not a National-Socialist he is not right. Then there is the privilege of identifying morality with one's own advantage. Whatever is useful to the German people is right, Dr. Goebbels has said, whatever is harmful is wrong.

Leaders of Leaders

Finally, there is the privilege of being yourself both the origin and the standard of morality, a privilege which is reserved for the Leader of Leaders, the Fuehrer himself. Thus what Hitler decides is right and will remain eternally right Dr. Frank (at one time the Nazi Minister of Justice) has told us, while General Goering contents himself with the simple announcement that, Justice and Hitler's will are one and the same thing. And if someone were to say that this is to accord to a mortal the attributes of God, the Nazis, who are certainly not afraid of their own logic, are found cheerful comparing Hitler with God and claiming for him God's attributes. Thus, Hitler is lonely; so is God. Hitler is like God, says Frank. Hence it is not surprising to find that Hitler's service and God's service are one and the same thing. To serve Hitler is to serve Germany; to serve Germany is to serve God. So runs one of the articles of the Nazi catechisms.

In the circumstances, it is perhaps not surprising that the conception of justice that we have evolved and tried to practice in the Western democracies, with its belief in an impartial law operating without fear or favour, finds no place in Nazi Germany. It is related that a Nazi Minister, visiting Switzerland just before the war, was introduced to a Swiss admiral and was duly and properly surprised. What, he said, you have no sea, no coasts, no fleet, no sailors. How on earth do you manage to have an admiral? Oh, there is no particular difficulty about that said his Swiss friend. I understand that in Germany you have a Minister of Justice.'

He Would Rather Die

The articles of this topsy-turvy moral code, of which I have tried to give a few examples, have been so branded into the mind and soul of Nazi Germany that they have come to be held with a fanatical intensity that only religion has been able in the past to evoke. A doctor who who has been treating prisoners of war in an English hospital told me a few days ago of a wounded Nazi airman whose life was being endangered by continual hæmorrhage. Indeed, unless he could receive a transfusion of blood his life was despaired of. He was asked if he would consent to the transfusion. Violently he refused. Several donors were ready to give their blood, all guaranteed Nordic blondes, and in order to reassure him they were presented to him and he was asked to chose whose blood he would have. He still refused. He was told that unless he consented, he would almost certainly die. Very well then, he would die rather than that his blood should be mixed with that of an alien race, and die in fact he did.

The Law of God

There is a fanaticism about this sort of thing which, as I say, only religion has been able to call forth in the past, and the word religion brings me to the point of this article. How, one wonders, are we to withstand these fierce new creeds with their appalling codes of morals unless we can generate a moral fervour of our own to match the fervour of their adherents? A fervour on behalf of what? There can be only one answer. On behalf of the code of morals which we have inherited from Christianity, the code almost every article of which is repudiated by the Nazis. We have been taught that besides the law of the State there is a law of God to which the Christian owes allegiance. It is a law which enjoins justice, mercy, compassion and love. In terms of that law, that is to say, in the eyes of God, every individual, Christianity assures us, is equal (how, indeed, could it be otherwise, since he is an immortal soul made in God's image?) and, therefore, however weak, however failing, however sinful he may be, nevertheless he is valuable because God made him. And so the State must treat him as an end in himself, valuable in himself and not merely as a means to its end.

Such is the moral teaching of Christianity and it seems to me that the only political system that is compatible with that teaching is democracy.

More Nazi Agents Sent Out of Teheran by Train

Teheran, Sept. 25.

A train-load of Axis agents left Teheran last night for Ahwaz en route to British Empire internment camps. The detachment consisted of some 50 Germans, 8 Italian sailors belonging to Italian ships captured in Persian ports, 40 Iraqi supporters of Rashid Ali who were in the pay of the Nazis and who were being expelled from Iran, one Dutch Nazi and one Belgian Nazi.

Ramon Gamotta, who is regarded as the chief German agent in Iran, has so far managed to evade capture. It is not known whether Gamotta, who is believed to be a German naval officer using an alias, has actually escaped from Iran.

The rounding up of these Germans and Italians still leaves a large number of other Axis agents and according to a well informed source there are about 150 in Teheran alone many with "SS" passes.—Reuter.

Ex-Shah May Go to Argentina

Teheran, Sept. 25.

The former Shah of Iran has left Kerman enroute to Argentina, says the Iran news agency.

There is no confirmation that the ex-Shah is bound for the Argentina although it seems likely that he is going to India. Confirmation of the rumour that the ex-Shah's destination is Japan is equally lacking.—Reuter.

On Emperor's Message

Tokyo, Sept. 25.

It is learned in reliable quarters that the Japanese Emperor's message felicitating the new Shah of Iran is entirely without political significance and does not imply official approval of British action in Iran, but is merely a courtesy reply to formal notification from Iran that a new ruler occupies the throne.—Reuter.

Florida Coast Guards Save Ship's Crew

New Smyrna, Fla. Sept. 25.

A United States coast guard rescue boat arrived here yesterday with thirteen survivors of a small freighter burning off the Florida coast.

The vessel's name and nationality were not known but it was thought to be a British boat. The boat was seen on Tuesday by a naval patrol bomber and the survivors were picked up in a life boat 35 miles at sea. They included a woman and two children.—United Press.

Nazi-Swedish Economic Negotiations Completed

Stockholm, Sept. 23.

Economic negotiations between Germany and Sweden which were started early this month, ended successfully last night.

It is understood that Sweden will grant Germany "clearing credits". The exact sum of these credits has not been divulged as yet.—Havas Telemondial.

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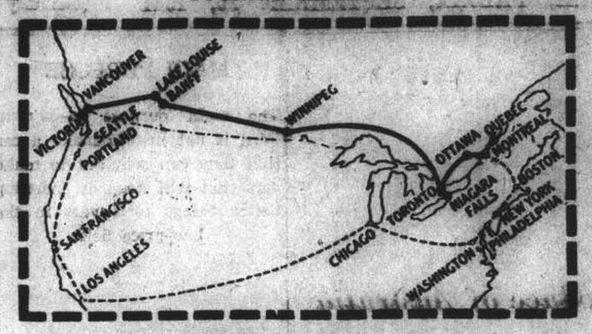

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SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Sanko Maru** of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Line is due to leave the company's No. 1 Pootung Wharf tomorrow for Tsingtao. She came into port yesterday.

• • •

The **Hoten Maru,** express liner of the D.K.K. is due to sail tomorrow on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen. She came into port yesterday afternoon and moored alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf.

• • •

The French vessel **Khai Dinh** is due here at 8 a.m. today from Haiphong with a large shipment of coal for local discharge and thirteen passengers. She will tie up at the lower buoys 11 and 12. Passengers are expected to disembark at the Custom's Jetty by tender at about 9.30 a.m.

• • •

Due to sail from Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side, at noon today for Haiphong direct is the steamer **Lecante de Lisle** which came into port a week ago. The vessel is taking approximately 1,000 tons of outward cargo and fifteen passengers. Passengers should be on board at least half an hour before sailing time.

• • •

The fast freighter **Suriyothai Nawa** operated by the Thai Seri and Company, Ltd., and Tung Yih Shipping Company is expected to sail this afternoon to Hongkong and Bangkok from the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf with approximately 2,000 tons of cargo from here. She came into port on Sunday morning from Bangkok via Hongkong with approximately 36,000 bags of rice and general cargo for local discharge.

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Kasiwa M.	Tsingtao	K.U.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Tikugo M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Albert Sarraut	Saigon	Wallem

Yesterday's Departures

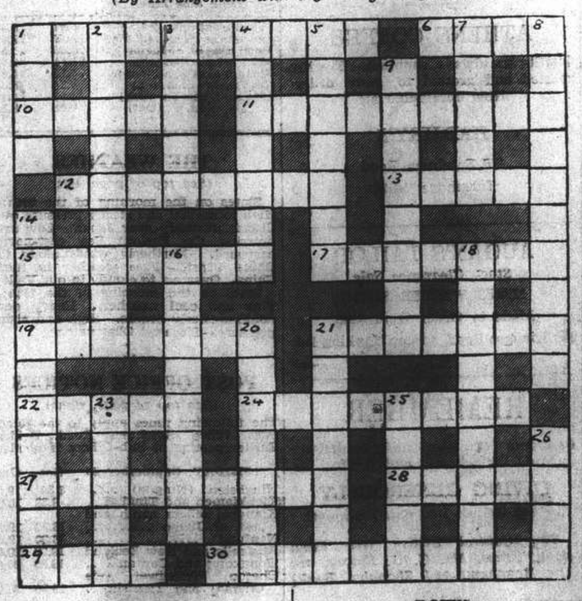
Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tainan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Coldbrook	Am.	Everett
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
E. Carlotio	Itl.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-3 B.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 609

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



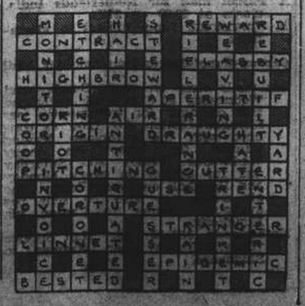
ACROSS

1 "Pence to Sam" (anag.)
6 A hand-to-hand encounter
10 Remove the heart and the bush is changed
11 This ill epithet is enough to make a chum tire
12 A place for display
13 Abyssinian town
15 The soul of a car?
17 This famous rock contains mineral
19 Lifelessness
21 A place to rest is the first consideration in this nomad
22 A tree
24 Attic life has had much light thrown on it by this
27 Sheet to blacken a man in
28 Once a coin, always grand
29 Reverse a dance for a bad look
30 True of a promotion, of course

DOWN

1 One must give this for this mere material
2 A notoriously mad fellow (two words)
3 A moving joint at table
4 Earnest
5 "Her malt" (anag.)
7 A backward prefix
8 There are big problems in Africa, but this is one of the little ones
9 The little devil's been hung on the line, and is damaged
14 The origin of this sort of thing lacks purpose
16 Whereon some look forward to relaxation
18 Funny, isn't it?
20 Pardon
21 One of the pointed arguments that says might is right
23 Glee? Oh, no!
25 This has a central suggestion
26 A degree above the start of 30 across

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 608



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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and cloudy weather with moderate to fresh northerly to easterly winds around Shantung, over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Local rain in the south.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 64.0 max. 85.0	min. 62.4 max. 86.7
„ same date last year	min. 69.0 max. 76.5	min. 67.1 max. 79.0

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1941 (6th day of 8th moon)

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AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 26, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 26, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 30, 1941.

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Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

MARSDEN.—On September 25, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Winifred, wife of G. MARSDEN, a daughter.

DEATHS

NEWMAN.—Suddenly on September 25, 1941, at his residence, 11 Plum Well Villas, Amherst Avenue, KENNETH EDWARD NEWMAN, aged 53 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. Phyllis Newman, and father of Mary Louise, Imogen Ann and Charles Edward. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

BERKIN.—ROBERT IRWIN (Bob), aged 19 years. Sergeant Pilot, R.A.F., beloved youngest son of the late John Berkin, and his wife Catherine M. Berkin, of Kuling, Ki. Killed while flying on September 6, 1941. By cable. Hongkong papers please copy.

"Greater love hath no man than this." 11511

IN MEMORIAM

MASON.—In loving memory of our dear Mother and Granny who died September 26, 1939. 3909

TO-DAY'S EVENT

SEPTEMBER

26 King of Denmark's birthday (1870)

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

28 S.C.C. American Tennis Tournament.

OCTOBER

2 Royal Asiatic Society, Soverby, lecture on Japanese Mammals, 5.30
3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd, 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30.
11 Light Opera vocal concert. Salle des Fetes, 11 Rte. Vallon, 8.30
16 Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Voigt, Lecture on 'A Chinese Lake.' 5.30.

NOTIFICATION No. 5551.

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL RATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Municipal Rate in respect of Chinese and Foreign houses for the quarter ending December 31, 1941, is due on October 1, 1941. Ratepayers are reminded that rates on foreign style buildings will not be called for by collectors but must be remitted to the Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road, by the concerned upon receipt of demand note.

Every official authorized by the Council to collect monies from ratepayers, is provided with an identity card bearing his photograph.

Before making payment of rates or transmitting information relative thereto ratepayers should satisfy themselves that the person with whom they are dealing is a duly authorized officer of the Council.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 25, 1941. 11516

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IN THE MATTER OF
YIH CHENG ARTIFICIAL IVORY FACTORY vs. DALTOTAT CO.
Su (訴字) No. 860 of 30 (1941)
and
IN THE MATTER OF
THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTION ORDER OF THE FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT OF SHANGHAI
Chi-su (執訴字) No. 564 of 30 (1941)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Decision for the above-named Factory has been granted by the FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT OF SHANGHAI and a Provisional Execution Order has also been declared by the said Court as to her suit against the above-named Company for delivery of 12 tons of 40% Carbolic Acid (Phenol, 60 barrels). As it has been found out the said cargo were shipped to Shanghai on July 16, 1941 by S.S. LIANG CHOW of the BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE, AGENTS, THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. with another 40 barrels of the same marked DALTOTAT CO., SHANGHAI, numbered 1-100 and are now being kept in the No. 2 Godown of the BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE and whereas the procedure of the Court Execution is yet in operation so that the bill of lading of the said cargo is still on the said Company's hand, besides due notice to the BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, the public is hereby warned against purchasing or mortgaging the said cargo and in failure thereof they will be held responsible for all the damages incurred.

By request of the Yih Cheng Artificial Ivory Factory,

TAI CHING HUAI,
PETER PAN KOO,
Attorneys-at-law.

Shanghai, September 26, 1941. 4034

A POLICE OFFICIAL
who is shortly to retire announces his intention of entering the beauty parlour business. Naturally he's had considerable experience of dealing with ugly customers. Which reminds one of the necessity for reliable PERSONAL ACCIDENT insurance.
V — V
C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
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NORGE
for refrigeration
COLUMBIA RADIO
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British and Best
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
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REAL SERVICE
plus courtesy and fair prices at our motor car repair shops:
MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
410 Rue Bourgeat Telephone 72200
640 Avenue Foch Telephone 30118
After We Sell—WE SERVE

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
and
THE INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

Shippers are advised that effective on and after October 1, 1941 and until further notice:—
(a) A special surcharge of Hong Kong $1.50 nett per Bill of Lading ton will be enforced on all cargo to Tientsin.
(b) Current rates of freight to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo will be increased by approximately 10 to 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE
Agents,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS, INDO-CHINA S.N. Co. LTD.
11490

NOTICE
ATHENS COFFEE
Quality as always supplied. Freshly roasted and ground to your order
Now obtainable at:
HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16133

AUGAN'S TAILOR
Stock Clearance Sale
MEN'S WINTER SUITS
Made to Order from $125
300 Kiangse Road, corner Nanking Rd.
4017

REMEMBER
Prisoners of War and contribute towards their health and comfort by
GIVING GENEROUSLY
to the British Red Cross through
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

HAMILTONS
(Italian Type)
VERMOUTH
V *Produce of Australia*
Sole Agents:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
V *transacts* V
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE
26 The Bund Telephone 12981
H. C. B. WAY
General Manager.

BLOCKED CURRENCIES
Banknotes & Remittances
BAETEN & COMPANY
Investment Bankers and Brokers
24 CENTRAL ROAD Telephone 16898
2933

TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO.
VARNISH, DEXTRINE AND STONE POWDERS
853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653
11515

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 24 16.00	Sept. 24 21.00	Sept. 25 4.00	Sept. 25 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.92	30.00	30.06	30.08
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.11	+0.16	+0.15
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.07	+0.14	+0.08
Wind (direction)	NNW	E	SSW	SW
„ (miles per hour)	5.0	3.1	4.0	3.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	76.6°	65.3°	63.3°	71.4°
Humidity (per cent)	59	96	96	78
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	2	0	0	0
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 24	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.94	—0.01	29.97
Temperature: min. 63.1° max. 80.1°	71.6°	—2.8°	70.3°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	55.58	0.03	37.71

Time and Tide	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.47
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.47	17.46	17.44	17.43	17.41	17.40	17.39
Moon rises at Shanghai	10.56	11.57	12.56	13.44	14.32	15.15	15.53
Moon sets at Shanghai	21.54	22.49	23.46	—	0.45	1.44	2.42
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.15	14.00	14.56	16.10	17.56	7.13	8.50
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	6.15	6.50	7.35	8.45	10.40	12.43	13.25
H.W. Woosung Bar (day)	14.55	15.48	17.06	6.00	8.08	9.03	10.05
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.68	9.35	8.20	6.72	6.38	7.60	8.90

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

States on the morning of the 24th:—High to normal and steady pressure over China: unsteady over Japan. Low area crossing the Eastern Sea east-northeastward. Northerly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north China. Overcast to cloudy in our Valley. State on the morning of the 25th:—Fine and cool weather. Heavy dew. South-westerly breeze. High and rising pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

	Reg.	Ord.
FRIDAY, September 26.		
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	19.30	20.00
SATURDAY, September 27.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai, x	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia New Zealand Manilla and Java Ports..ax	19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton x	19.30	20.00
Fukien Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	19.30	20.00
SUNDAY, September 28.		
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.00	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Amoy and Fukien Pro. via Amoy	19.00	19.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	19.00	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 27th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Anking and Kiukiang per Shanghai Hankow Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays).

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Peiping Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday and Wednesday.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10 30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Jabloner and Strehlen	$20
Hecht, Dr. Oswald	50
United Impex Co.	20
Bruck, Alfred, Shameen	50
Dr. Pressburger, Dr. Wedding	25
Collection-box Baruch	6
N. N. .....5 E. R.	2
E. C. .....2 N. L. Dr.	20

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GIDION

E. P.	$30
Some friends	112

IN MEMORY OF MOSES ABRAHACH

H. Haeusler & Co.	$20
Staff Haeusler & Co.	2

Jewish Emigrants' Childrens' Welfare Association

Mueller and Behrend	$5
Fischer, Mrs. Z.	2
Rottenberg, J. ..10 Isarel, A.	2
Kaufmann, F. ..10 Sommerfeld, A.	1
Heumann, M. ....1 Danker, A.	5

MAIN PURPOSE
The main purpose to-day at Ford is not just to make a car that they can sell, but to make cars that will keep on bringing better things to buyers in the low-price field.
BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

For Sale—Miscellaneous

GUMMED paper tape ¾ in. wide, coil 500 ft. at $4 per coil. Reduction given on order over 1,000 coils. Post Office Box 1878. 4042

PERSIAN rug, Shiras, perfect condition, 3 x 1½ metres, US$125. Telephone 79611, 99/4 Prosper Paris, Second Floor. 4055

CHILD'S bedroom suite, complete, $500; velvet armchair couch, $1,500; one bedroom suite, $1,300; one blackwood hanging cupboard. $1,000; one double bed, $500. Apply Telephone 72568. 4001

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, dining-room and bedroom suite for sale. Telephone 37484. 4030

BRINSMEAD drawing room grand piano, tropical model, in good condition. Excellent tone, maintained by Moutries. Telephone 15290, extension 120. 4028

MARMOT furcoat, good condition, cheap. 19 Studley Avenue. 3994

H. G. WELLS' works, 12 uniform volumes, 80% new. Apply Box 2424, NCDN. 4008

TEAKWOOD dining table and chairs, davenport and easy chairs, complete chest of carpenter's tools, music cabinet and records, vacuum cleaner, safe with key. Telephone 17803. 3945

WHISKY decanters; tumblers in crystal; cocktail, soda glasses. Rare opportunity. General Magazine, 337 Haig. 3980

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138 Hamilton House. 11481

MERCEDES Benz diesel engine, 4-cylinder, 55 h.p., secondhand in good condition. Address Box 2373, NCDN. 3910

NATIONAL cash register, selling at $1,400 or nearest offer. 303 Kiangse Road, telephone 10670. 3992

APPLIQUE aprons, $2.60; bed-spread, $19; guest towels, 90 cents; riding gloves, $3. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11369

VACUUM cleaners, A1, foreign make, new and slightly used, moderate prices. 124 Sassoon House. 3921

Personal

VERY lonely, refined, middle-aged lady longs for sincere friendship of elderly gentleman. No refugee. Box 2455, NCDN. 4039

"OR present tenant." Is my nice message now lying in the w.p.b.? Or do you agree with me that badminton in your garden will tickle you pink this autumn? If you have $95, telephone 23333, 11 a.m.—5 p.m. 3992

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN wants furnished or unfurnished flat, two/three bedrooms; central district. Will not buy furniture. Box 2442, NCDN. 4034

WANTED, two or three-roomed apartment. Telephone 75901. 4033

UNFURNISHED, modern flat or house, four-five rooms, two bathrooms. Reply Box 2450, NCDN. 11515

ENGLISH lady requires furnished room preferably with board, from October 1. Terms must be reasonable. Telephone 21665. 11513

WANTED by English bachelor, furnished room with separate bathroom, part/full board, vicinity French Club. Address Box 2434, NCDN. 4019

WANTED to rent, two or three roomed well furnished flat with kitchen, bathroom, telephone. Address Box 2425, NCDN. 4006

WANTED two or three roomed unfurnished apartment with bath and kitchen, Vicinity Petain. Reply Box 2252, NCDN. 4005

LADY wants to rent furnished room, convenient connection with bus 9 or 1 route. With/without board. Box 2405, NCDN. 3976

AMERICAN wants one or two-roomed flat, furnished/unfurnished, or large room with private bath in apartment. Must be vicinity American Consulate. Box 2404, NCDN. 11496

TWO private living rooms wanted by American newspaper man; please give complete details. Box 2394, NCDN. 3967

AMERICAN wants small apartment with kitchen. Six months or longer. Telephone 70264 afternoon, evenings. 3971

ONE to three-roomed apartment, Concession, Settlement, available October. Address Box 2391, NCDN. 3950

WANTED to rent, small house, Hungjao. Address Box 2378, NCDN. 3981

WANTED two or three roomed unfurnished apartment with bath and kitchen. Vicinity Petain. Reply Box 2252, NCDN. 3906

Rooms without Board

SETTLEMENT. Comfortable, furnished room in apartment, for bachelor. Hot water. Telephone 66161. 11516

LARGE room in apartment, furnished/unfurnished, boxroom, possible garage. 76/11 Victor Emmanuel, telephone 71754. 4050

ROOM to let. All conveniences. 222 Embankment Building. 4029

IN single lady's modern apartment, furnished room for one person or couple. Full board/breakfast optional. Best part Concession. Box 2427, NCDN. 4009

NICE convenient rooms to let $12 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36893 from 1-3 p.m. 3999

Off with the Old—
On with the NEW!
LINCOLN BENNETT and THOMAS TOWNEND
Real Fur Felt
LONDON HATS
Fashionable Shades for Autumn Wear
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED for foreign dental office junior assistant, Chinese or Eurasian with knowledge of English, bookeeping and typing—experience unneccessary, beginner preferred—smart appearance essential. Commencing salary $80. 11513

BEGINNER seeks position as stenotypist. Neat, Fast. Accurate. Reasonable salary. Good education. Box 2421, NCDN. 3997

WANTED immediately, first-class competent lady-stenotypist and secretary. Preferably British or American with good knowledge of French and able to attend to office correspondence. Reply stating age, experience and salary required. Box 2422, NCDN. 4000

WANTED by local newspaper, men and girls for advertising department. Address Box 2413, NCDN. 11502

WANTED immediately lady secretary-stenotypist, perfect in French. Good salary. Box 2416, NCDN. 3989

WANTED for North China, lady chemist or laboratory assistant with European education or practice. Elementary knowledge of organic synthesis necessary. Apply Box 2356, NCDN. 3978

WANTED for outport, fully qualified assistant chemist, with practical experience in pharmacy. Chinese or Eurasian. Box 2376, NCDN. 3917

WANTED a collection shroff with A1 references and cash guarantee. Good knowledge English, Chinese. Alert. Reply to Box 2372, NCDN. 11476

Business Opportunities

WANTED U.S. dollars paid in America against local currency; or local merchandise and or real estate. Telephone 22372. 4013

WE want foreign or Chinese firm or financier to execute export and import orders on hand. Very reliable parties only need reply. Box 2258, NCDN. 3730

FOREIGN business man proceeding Thailand, seeks agencies. Can supply Thai commodities, rubber, rice, etc. References. Address Box 2396, NCDN. 3964

Miscellaneous

PIANO, excellent condition, for hire to private family. Address Box 2451, NCDN. 4046

FOR rent: one piano, $25 monthly; also one bedroom suite, complete. Apply Box 2423, NCDN. 4001

LADY of quiet habits, very reliable, would like to look after an apartment or a house during owner's absence. Address Box 2439, NCDN. 4026

AMERICAN, British magazines, delivery anywhere. Moderate lending fees. First Shanghai Reading Circle Magazine Library, 131 Museum Road, Room 423, telephone 14640. 2481

ELECTRIZATION of nerve points by the famous "Okue" method. Rheumatism, partial paralysis, nervous derangements, other diseases. Also reducing. Call at clients' homes. Interviews 9-7 p.m., telephone 71566, Room 1. 3823

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 306 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. 3988

Unfurnished Apartments

2½, 3, 4 roomed apartments, all comfort. Concession. $1, 1½, 2, 3 roomed apartments under construction. Settlement. Reasonable terms. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. 4052

SETTLEMENT-Concession. Luxurious, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one-roomed apartments. All comfort. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. 4045

ONE to four-roomed apartments. Residential part Concession. Occupation December. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. 4027

FOUR-ROOMED, two bathrooms, central heating. Address Box 2433, NCDN. 4018

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, three-roomed unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences US$55. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 11069

FOUR-ROOMED apartment near Jessfield Park. No key-money. Box 2415, NCDN. 3988

FLATS and small bungalow to let, one, two, three, four roomed, modern conveniences, steam heating, with big garden. Please apply Lane 42, Tunsin Road, House 19. Telephone 21713. 11483

Dancing

ELIZABETH Sinclair, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. 3978

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road. Academy exclusively for the English style ball-room dancing. Personal lessons step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. 4031

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

EXPERIENCED accountant seeks better position. Box 2443, NCDN. 4035

ADVERTISING manager open for engagement. Box 2444, NCDN. 4036

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British nationality). Capable voluminous work. Available afternoons Box 1697, NCDN. 4053

PORTUGUESE girl telephone operator with knowledge of English, Chinese, French and Russian. Typing and general office routine. Address Box 2452, NCDN. 4049

YOUNG man, 30, speaks Chinese, wide electrical experience, knowledge diesel, chemistry, spinning, requires position. Box 2449, NCDN. 4048

BRITISH steno-typist seeks position, all/half-day. Experienced in filing, coding and general office routine. Box 2408, NCDN. 4040

YOUNG lady, good knowledge English, French shorthand, typing, wants position doctor's office or otherwise. Address Box 2418, NCDN. 3995

GLASS expert, 27, of allied nationality, High School for Glass Industry graduate, long experience in Czechoslovakia, France and China, wishes to improve his position. Box 2389, NCDN. 3947

YOUNG Soviet subject, efficient assistant, typist, superviser, perfect English, seeks any position with Allied firm. Box 2431, NCDN. 4014

EDUCATED governess (Allied), experienced, references; also suitable for housekeeper or work in doctor's office. Box 2426, NCDN. 4007

IMPORTERS shroff, experienced in wine, liquors, provisions, 15 years in the business. Can furnish excellent references. Reply Box 2382, NCDN. 11498

CAPABLE, young Chinese with thorough knowledge of English and Japanese, desires employment. Experienced accountant / secretary / stenographer/interpreter. Box 2390, NCDN. 3946

Educational

WANTED lessons in Shanghai dialect from Chinese gentleman twice a week, pupil's home, vicinity Joffre/Sayzoong. Reply Box 2448, NCDN. 4044

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese lady with knowledge of English teaches Shanghai dialect or Mandarin. Box 2447, NCDN. 4043

SHORTHAND, typewriting, English, bookkeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 11517

BRITON, former record holder Pitman's shorthand typing, will accept pupils, beginners/advanced. Box 2453, NCDN. 4051

ENGLISH conversation wanted in exchange for bookkeeping lessons, by expert European accountant. 969 Avenue Foch, Room 2. 4012

FRENCH, Italian, Spanish, German, English, Hungarian lessons. Experienced teacher. Translations, correspondence. Best references. Box 2419, NCDN. 3981

CUTTING, dressmaking. "Worth" method. Individual and expert tuition. English, French, Russian. "Helga" Fashions, 270/2 Route Magy, corner Maresca. Telephone 68176. 3999

CHINESE gentleman staying in Kiangse Road requires foreigner to teach English from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. State nationality and fees. Reply Post Office Box 2302. 11500

PIANO lessons by successful European teacher. Best Shanghai references. Gerard Pincus, 382/4 Rue Bourgeat (79442, Room 1). 3670

CHINESE gentleman teaches English at pupil's house in evenings, $5 an hour. Box 2307, NCDN. 3797

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting English, commercial correspondence bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Stenotypist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road 11048

FRENCH-ENGLISH commercial course, shorthand (Gregg), commercial correspondence, typewriting. Apply Ecole Professionnelle Française, 488 Rue August Boppe, telephone 82925. 11360

RUSSIAN lessons. Experienced lady teacher. Reasonable fees. Piano lessons for beginners. Box 2343, NCDN. 3853

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Shorthand typewriting. English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11090

LEARN German! German lessons, grammar and conversation, given by Mr. Knoche. 2 Quinsan Gardens. Exceptional references. 2986

Animals

FOR SALE, very good paper-hunt pony, nine years old. 13.1, weight-carrier. Telephone 22012. 4047

DOG trainer, skillful, trains dogs of all races for watch and protective purposes. Post Office Box 2092. 4038

Offices, Shops, Godowns

GENERAL exporter requires small office, use of telephone, central district. Address Box 2437, NCDN. 4021

WANTED to rent office, five rooms, central district. Box 2380, NCDN. 3958

Motor Cars and Cycles

1935 Ford four-door sedan, excellent condition, US$500 nett, private sale. Telephone 73599 before 8 a.m. after 6 p.m. or 50047 after 8.30 a.m. before 5.30 p.m. 4037

1941 Plymouth sedan special deluxe, US$1,660; 1937 Buick sedan, US$960; 1937 Lincoln Zephyr, US$860; 1930 Austin 7 coach, $5,000. Telephone 83317, 88375, Rosenblum. 4002

1937 Austin 15.9 h.p. de luxe saloon, owner-driven since new, price £225. Telephone 29605 after 6 p.m. 4023

1936 FORD V-8 four-door sedan in excellent condition. Quick sale, US$550 or nearest offer. Telephone 62897. 11512

OLDSMOBILE 1937 sedan, owner driven. Perfect condition, like new. 28 Broadway. Telephone 40255. 4015

WANTED 1935 or 1936 Ford coupe. Apply 406 Kiangse Road, Room 314, Mr. N. W. Yao. 4004

FORD coupe 1931, four-cylinder, for sale. $3,200. Insured till May 11, 1942. Licence paid till January 1942. Box 2397, NCDN. 3961

FOR SALE, Morris Minor sedan in perfect condition, US$300. Telephone C2-2416. 3958

1936 de luxe Chevrolet sedan, radio and heater, recently overhauled, in A1 condition. Price $14,000 for inspection and trial telephone 74947 (9-10 a.m. or 12-2 p.m.) 3955

SALE, Pontiac 1934, in A-1 condition. US$350. Apply Cheng, 1370 Avenue Foch. 3944

FOR SALE, Morris Minor sedan, 1933 model in perfect running condition. US$400 for quick sale, owner leaving. Box 2323, NCDN. 3823

Office Cars

LIFT wanted, two/three times daily from Bubbling Well/Tifeng Road to Bund/Peking Road. (Office hours 9-12 and 2-5.) 4026

Rooms with Board

TWO-ROOMED flat in apartment, all conveniences. Full/part board optional. Immediate occupation. Concession. Allied nationals. Telephone 76592. 4039

FURNISHED room, private bathroom, excellent food. 1220/50 Avenue Road. 3939

12 PACIFIC Gardens, Seymour Road. Double room, private bathroom. Excellent food. Telephone 30376. 3963

FLAT of two large, beautiful rooms, private bathroom, garden, garage, hot water, steamheating. 6 Ferguson corner Dupleix, 10-12, 4-6. 11491

Furnished Apartments

2½ to 3½ furnished rooms, bathroom, private house, large garden, garage, western district near bus. Householder lives, simply wishes reduce expenditure further. No charge for furniture. British nationality preferred. Axis need not apply. Box 2445, NCDN. 11514

FURNISHED seven-roomed apartment, three bathroooms, telephone, refrigerator, two gas cookers, low rental. US$1,800. Bubbling-Seymour. Box 2454, NCDN. 4057

LUXURIOUS six, five, four, three, two, one-roomed apartment. Modern furniture to be taken over. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. 4045

TO BE taken over: nicely-furnished one-roomed apartment in modern apartment house, French Concession. Address Box 2420, NCDN. 3956

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